B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 103 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 111 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 11, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES;

Daily Edition:

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs: 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

MODERN TAILORING

MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.

REDUCE

the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping as a post card, with latest designs and estimates.

Phone 24008

KAZI & Co.,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS

Temporary Removed to
PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
16th May	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th Jun	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x ..		20,837
1st Aug	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
14th May	MASULA"	7,261
28th ,,	GAZANA *	6,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
27th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
12th May	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
2nd June	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
10th ,,	LAHORE* ..	5,282	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,656	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	18,097	MOOLTAN

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
11th May	VITA* ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
12th ,,	JAPAN ..	Calcutta via Madras and Colombo.
13th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
13th ,,	BANDRA ..	Basrah via Karachi & P. G Ports.
15th ,,	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.

* The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays will be suspended after the sailings of the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A Yamavita.	5339	28th April	12th May
Hakata Maru.	Matsusnita.	5970	16th May	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Tokunaga.	5059	5th June	19th June
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July.

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents,
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

Estd. 1906.
Enrolments are invited for the Corporation of Accountants and the London Chamber of Commerce Examination. Pitman's Shorthand and Touch Typewriting.
Apply for Prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Mr. BHARUCHA, No. 485,, Kalkadevi Road.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—		
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs.	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—		
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs.	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs.	1,87,50,000
	Rs.	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Multan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Okara
Cochin	Ootacamund
Coimbatore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Colombo	Patna
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddalore	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuddapah	Poona
Cuttack	Poona City
Dacca	Quetta
Dehra Dun	Rajahmundry
Darjeeling	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Delhi	Raipur
Dalhousie	Rangoon
Dhanbad	Rangpur
Dhulia	Rawalpindi
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Erode	Saharanpur
Ellore	Salem
Etawah	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Farrukhabad	Serajgunge
Fyzabad	Sholapur
Gorakhpur	Sialkot
Godhra	Simla
Gujranwala	Srinagar
Guntur	Sukkur
Gwalior	Surat
Hapur (Pay Office)	Tellicherry
Hathras	Thana
Hubli	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Indore	Trivandrum
Jaipur	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain
Jalpaiguri	Vellore
Jamshedpur	Viramgam
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam
Jullundur (City)	Yeotmal
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Saudhurst Road, BOMBAY.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42116.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly.

CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere to push the sale of our fashionable Coatings, Shirtings, Bedsheets, etc., on liberal remuneration. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Establishment, Cannanore, (Malabar).
A R1124

WANTED—Up-country competent and commercially experienced ACCOUNTANT, security Rs. 7,000, in cash, interest 7½ per cent. salary Rs. 100 to 150, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 769, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1114

WANTED.—An expert and long experienced CARDING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Must be able to control men and give good production. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 773, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23248

WANTED—Up-country, a thoroughly experienced ENGINEER, capable enough take charge a General Engineering concern, must know estimating security Rs. 10,000 interest 7½ per cent., salary Rs. 350 to 450 per mensem and 3 per cent. of business nett profits. Apply to Box No. 771, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1114

FOR CHAIRMAN, SCHOOL BOARD, VIRAMGAM.—WANTED—A competent ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for the School Board of the Viramgam Municipal Local Authority. Pay upto Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 31-5-25. CHHOTALAL TRIKAMLAL PARIKH, Chairman, School Board, Viramgam.
A 23245

WANTED—An experienced HEAD MASTER for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad Baria State from 1st June, 1925. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 according to qualifications. A science hand will be preferred. Apply sharp stating age, optional subject, nationality and terms. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State. The Secretariat, Devgad Baria. 4th May, 1925.
A 23229

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE and an UNDER-GRADUATE or MATRIC strong in Sanskrit for Shree Ranjitsinhji High School, Devgad Baria State from 1st June, 1925. Starting salary Rs. 65 and Rs. 40/- respectively with prospects. Apply sharp. MOTILAL L. PAREKH, Divan, Baria State. The Secretariat, Devgad Baria, 4th May, 1925.
A 23228

WANTED for THE D. J. SIND COLLEGE KARACHI, from 20th June, 1925, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of PERSIAN on monthly salary of Rs. 150—15—300 with Provident Fund benefits. Wanted qualified Persian in the first instance; in the next qualified Indian able to converse freely in Persian. Probationary period one year. Even maximum salary may be granted, if qualifications high. Applications with testimonials, stating age, experience and qualifications, and date by which applicant would join if selected, to reach before 31st May, 1925. S. C. SHAHANI, Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board, Karachi.
A 23219

WANTED—A BUILDING SURVEYOR on a salary of Rs. 120—10—200 plus Rs. 35 as motor cycle allowance. The candidate must be a graduate of a recognised Engineering College, and should have an experience of buildings in a Municipality or an Improvement Trust for at least 5 years. The successful candidate will be appointed on a probation for 6 months in the first instance and if his work is found satisfactory, he will be confirmed in the appointment. Applicants should state their age and give a summary of their career including copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Applications must reach the undersigned by 5th June, 1925. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Karachi Municipality.
A 23256

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A sharp and well qualified in English SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50/- rising to 60/- with future prospects. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 775, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23258

WANTED—Up-country a STOREKEEPER, who must have worked in big engineering firm, salary Rs. 100 to 150 according to qualifications, cash security Rs. 7,000, interest 7½ per cent. Apply to Box No. 770 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1114B

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle". Apply for revised terms of agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 145, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPISTS and CLERKS. Those served in Solicitors Office need apply to Box No. 774, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1125

WANTED—Healthy hard-working GUJERATI BANIA GRADUATE, knowing typewriting Gujerati Accounts, having excellent taste for Gujerati Hindi Literature, Knowledge of Hindi Essential to Manage HINDI-GUJERATI BOOK DEPOT. Pay 60/- enclosing stamp for reply. Apply Box No. 776, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1127

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

THE GOOD-WILL of the Hindoo Patriot, a well-known Calcutta English daily, which has recently ceased publication, is FOR SALE. Apply with offers to R. MULLICK, 135, Manicktola Main Road, Calcutta.
S 23247

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—One BABCOCK PRINTING MACHINE at a reasonable price. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
K

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A very roomy, seven seater, "OLDSMOBILE" car in perfect running order recently overhauled and painted in grey Valspar colour. Can be seen at Messrs. HEMINGWAY AND GARTH, Lal Chimney, Jacha Street, Off Lamington Road.
J A R1123

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CUTLERY AGENT. Exceptional opportunity offered by cutlery manufacturer to gentlemen as their representative; well connected and able to offer substantial security for stock in trade entrusted under their care. Correspondence, English, German or French. Address: Ern. Postfach 183, Solingen, Germany.
T 23249

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Up-country, a FINANCIER to finance up to two lacs to a running Iron and Engineering Works, interest and share offered best opportunity money secure, brokers rewarded, for further particulars please write to Box No. 772 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1114D

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

DELICIOUS ROSE LICHEE 600 for Rs. 7/- free delivery, Bombay Presidency, Punjab or Simla. Advance, D. M. DUTTA AND CO., Kanhali Gardens, Muzafferpur.
F R1115

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle
Medows St, Fort Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE.

ONE CLEMENT TALBOT 12 H. P., five seater, touring car, 4 cylinder, complete with 2 electric Head Lamps fitted with Rapson's Dipping Patent, electric side lamps and tail lamp, electric and Lucas Horn and complete tool kit, patent J. M. Shock absorbers fitted to rear springs vacuum Petrol feed, speedometer and dash clock; in excellent running order. May be seen and tried on application to Motor Vehicle Department, Head Police Office.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 8th May 1925.
C23255

BORING PLANT FOR SALE.

A STEAM DRIVEN CALYX CORE DRILL, Class F—1, capacity 800 feet size of bore 3⅛" to 6 7/8" complete with all regular equipment, accessories and tools is offered for sale. The plant is in efficient condition having been worked for a little over a year only. A 10 N. H. P. Marshall Portable Locomotive Multitubular Boiler in perfect condition and the following are also offered with the above:—

500 feet 4" Steel drive pipes.
350 feet 6" Steel drive pipes.
600 feet drill rods.

For further particulars apply to the STATE ENGINEER, Cambay.
C23240

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO

DAILY SAILINGS TO GOA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the travelling public that MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY sailings of steamers to Vengurla and coast are CANCELLED.

It is further notified that the company's steamers will now sail daily at 10 a.m. from Bombay to Ratnagiri and ports up to Pangim from MONDAY, the 11th May, 1925, till the end of the season, instead of only on 4 days in the week as hitherto.

The port of Achra will be touched by steamers leaving Bombay on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays only.

A. J. FERNANDES,
Secretary.
23254

WANTED.

CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, before the year 1919 or the Bombay University School Final Examination or the School Leaving Examination qualifying for Government service or any higher Examination need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system *in addition* will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their applications *in their own handwriting* addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, before the 1st June, 1925, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from 2 respectable persons.

M. J. GILES,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 9th May 1925.
C23251

NOTICE

WANTED for the Bahauddin College Junagadh, a PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS capable of taking the highest classes. Candidates must have secured high honours in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination and passed the M.A. in the same subject with distinction. The post is permanent and the service pensionable. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10 in five years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th of May, 1925.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, April 1925.
C23199

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

ARE INVITED by the HON. SECRETARIES of the late Sheth Khimji Daud Smarak Fund, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, from those who have passed their P. E. Examination and who want to prosecute their studies for higher Commercial, Technical or Agricultural lines. Lohana students will be given preference.
23241

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, INDORE

COMPETITIVE DESIGNS for CONSTRUCTING a PALACE near Indore, costing about Rupees 2 lacs is invited from the leading Architects in India.

The proposed Palace is to be constructed on the top of the Bijasani Hill, 4 miles from the centre of the Indore City towards West on the side of the Indore-Depalpur Road.

2. The top of the Hill is a gently undulating plateau, roughly 400 yards by 400 yards, rising with a steep slope on all sides from the level of the surrounding plain to a height of about 100 feet.

3. The accommodation of the Palace be consist of:—

an antechamber with portico
a Public reception room
a private drawing room
a large dining room
a private dining room
a billiard room
a Library and Card room
and 5 suites of living apartments.

4. It is desired that the building will be of a bold picturesque design, forming an ornament on the top of the Hill, conspicuously visible from long distances in all directions.

5. A prize of Rs. 3,500 will be offered for the best design, and if more than three competitors submit plans, a second prize of Rs. 1,500 and if more than 6 competitors, a third prize of Rs. 1,000 will be offered.

6. The Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar assisted by The Chief Engineer Holkar State and Mr. Triggs, Architect, will decide on the designs.

7. The winner will be offered the work of supplying full details specifications, bills of quantities of his design subject to such alteration as the above Committee may desire, provided his terms are satisfactory.

The winner may also be commissioned to give professional service during construction subject to his terms being agreed upon by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar.

8. The design submitted will be the property of the Government.

9. Designs should reach the CHIEF ENGINEER, Holkar State, Indore, before 15th July, 1925.

10. Any further particulars and information, etc. can be had on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Holkar State, Indore.

Chief Engineer, Holkar State.

Chief Engineer's Office, Indore.
Dated the 30th April, 1925.
23235

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply on hire to the Secretary of State in Council of a steamship for the carriage of passengers, mails and cargo between Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and the Andaman Islands. The vessel should be of net tonnage of not less than 1200 nor more than 2000 tons and should have

(1) Sheltered Decks.
(2) Accommodation for
(a) First Class passengers, not less than 14 preferably with some single berth cabins,
(b) Second Class passengers, not less than 10.
(c) Ordinary deck passengers, 700-800.
(d) Convicts—between decks—250.
(e) 250 British or Indian Troops on special occasions and with corresponding reduction in number of other passengers.
(3) Cargo space for
(a) 600-1000 tons of timber according to whether convicts are carried or not,
(b) 100 tons other cargo.

2. The vessel is required for a period of 2 years from 1st September, 1925. She must be sea-worthy, properly fitted and equipped, and with full complement of officers, seamen, engineers and firemen for a vessel of the tonnage. The owners will be required to provide and pay for all the provisions including drinking water and wages of the Captain, Officers, Engineers, firemen and entire crew and for the insurance of the vessel and for her maintenance in a thoroughly efficient state for service. The Charterer will provide and pay for fuel and Port Pilotage and other dues, and will load and discharge the steamer at all ports.

3. Tenders should reach the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Simla not later than the 31st May, 1925.

4. Copies of Tender Forms together with the detailed terms and conditions of contract may be obtained on application from the same officer.

5. The Government of India will accept such tender as they may think fit, but they do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

U. C. STUART,
Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.
23253

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

UNDER instructions from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad Arsenal, Haji M.A. Baqi Khan M.A., Qaiyum Khan, Government Auctioneer, Chak, Allahabad, will receive Tenders (in strongly Sealed Covers) for the Sale of Searchlight 16 and 20 inches, Charges Oxygenite No. 5570, Charges Acetylene No. 2860, and Lighting Powders No. 260, upto 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925. Each Tender should accompany a security Deposit of Rs. 800/- (rupees eight hundred) only, in shape of Bank Receipt or Government Currency Notes without which no Tender will be considered valid.

C23257

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort
BOMBAY.
Tel No. 20418.

TENDERS.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply of COAL for Cawnpore Water Works during 1925-26. The tenderers are requested to observe the following conditions very carefully in submitting their tenders:—

1. The Board will accept only 1st class coal.

2. Tenders to be sent by COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and the MANAGING AGENTS only. Tender form may be obtained from the Municipal office on payment of Rs. 2 and they will not be supplied to any middleman.

3. The basis of quotations should be delivered at Municipal siding R.: weight being accepted.

4. One sample wagon should be sent along with tender from the same Colliery for which the quotation is tendered and its cost will be paid for either at the tendered rate or at such a rate as the Board may consider proper after testing the quantity of coal.

5. The quantity to be tendered for 5,000 tons more or less.

6. Earnest money of Rs. 500 in cash or G. C. notes only to be deposited with the tender.

7. The Board will deduct 5 per cent. only out of the Contractor's monthly bills as security.

8. The successful tenderer shall have to sign the contract within 15 days of the Board's acceptance of his tender, failing to which the earnest money will be forfeited and the contract cancelled.

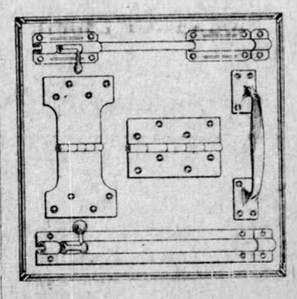
9. All tenders marked "TENDER FOR COAL" should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN MUNICIPAL BOARD, CAWNPORE and should reach him on or before the 25th May 1925.

Tenderers not complying with these conditions will be rejected.

(Sd.) DWARKA PARSHAD SINGH,
Executive Officer.
Dated 5th May, 1925.

(Sd.) A. P. PATEL,
Chairman.
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
C23244

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,
: : GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. : :
Every Description of
BUILDING FITTINGS.
TELE grams: SPLITFIRE Phone: 40979
HINGES TOWERBOLTS



ANY ARTICLE
TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN.
We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN RICH GLASS AND CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 17th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, made to order household furniture by Benjamin and other well-known make consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large made to order sideboards and dump waiters, large and small carpets and carpet rugs, teak-wood mirror fronted screens, beaded door chicks, half doors, double meat safe, English ice box, wall and table clocks, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas, glass door book cases silver show cases, large and small writing tables, office chairs, teak-wood bedstead with mattress, rich mirror and panel door almyrahs, Milner's safe on stand, cane chairs, and tea-poys, bent-wood chairs, dressing table with side mirror wings, dressing chest of drawers, clothe and gown presses, meat safe, copper water boiler, large iron stove with chimney, iron charpois, garden benches, copper and aluminium utensils, marble bust with stand, hat stands, etc., etc. The property of Miss B. S. Patel. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD FORT NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co. together with the buildings, edifices and structures built 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craige, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80 TONS C. I. SCRAP AT CHINCHPUKLI.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will today MONDAY, the 11th May, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Chinchpukli, maintenance Branch, about 80 tons of C. I. Scrap.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS OF GENERAL LITERATURE FICTION AND NOVELS BY EMINENT AUTHORS.

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill very valuable collection of Books of General Literature Fiction Novels, etc., by eminent authors such as Charles Dickens, Scott, Shakespeare, Marie Corelli, Milton, Wordsworth and various other authors. Catalogues will be published and property on view 4 days before the sale.

Property of Miss B. S. Patel.

BENNETT & CO.

"PILES"
If you are still suffering from Piles in spite of all treatment
DON'T DESPAIR
USE
RECTO SEROL
A real friend in need.
The tried and tested German Remedy.
100 % results
Sole Agents:—
B. W. SMITH & CO., Chemists.
JUBBULPORE.
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.
"PARTED CURTAINS"
Starring
HENRY B. WALTHALL
AND
MARY ALDEN
A heart-stirring melodrama of one who commits crime to save another.
"SHOULD SHE MARRY AN ARTIST?"
featuring
EDNA MURPHY
See the Magic Sands tell her!
What should the girl do?
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest from everywhere.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL—JEWEL
Drama in 7 parts
"THE MAD WHIRL"
Featuring the popular Stars
MAY McAVOY
JACK MULHALL
Drinking bouts—jazz parties and headache powders—the three essentials of life of the multi-millionaire families of America. Unrivalled scenes of splendour of an American Mansion—beautiful bathing scenes.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Novello-Atlas Super Drama
"MAN WITHOUT SOUL"
6 Reels—featuring the popular
IVOR NOVELLO
The amazing story of a man buried alive in 1723, being still alive after two hundred years, when his tomb was opened in 1923.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW!
The opening 8 parts of the popular Indian Picture
"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"
Adapted from the well-known novel of Mr. P. J. Murzban, M.A., J.P.
From Wednesday next will be screened the concluding 8 parts of this Film.
To-night Three Shows only: 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents THIS WEEK
HINDOOSTAN'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
SYAMANTAK MANI
Time and Rates as Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT at 9-15 p.m. TO-NIGHT
HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 10 YEARS.
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
On a World's Tour
30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS 30
AND WILD ANIMALS OF ALL KINDS.
THIS IS A REAL CIRCUS.
Once you pay us a visit
YOU WILL ALWAYS RETURN SATISFIED.
The Show speaks for itself.
Don't forget we hold Matinees on Sats. & Suns. at 5 p.m. Sharp.
Location: NEAR COLABA TRAM DEPOT
KING CARNIVAL GROUND COLABA CAUSEWAY.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO. RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. HARMSTON—*Sole Proprietor.*

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIA COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Bombay, May 9. Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year,
Khandesh	352	281,590	335,778
Central India	317	312,605	294,450
Barsi and Nagar	204	187,667	186,631
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68	93,170	99,335
Berar	574	547,596	616,322
Central Provinces	140	248,854	249,176
Total Oomras	1,655	1,671,482	1,781,692
Dholera	2,457	180,529	149,269
N. W. Provinces	..	129,720	120,589
Rajputana	98	65,278	76,417
Sind-Punjab	150	349,999	300,782
Broach	4,345	413,576	296,070
Coompta & Dharwar	221	75,339	123,625
Westerns-Northerns	561	51,794	55,692
Coconada	..	1,249	180
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2,791	18,517	18,771
Persian	7	3,944	5,860
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	1,296	37,964	30,639
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	13,581	30,18,527	29,60,405

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 30th April. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	2,551	493,274	921,205
Japan & China	4,608	1,399,001	1,257,452
Coast Ports	..	25,785	47,019
Upcountry by Rail	..	11,517	18,258
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	90,796	18,788
Total	7,159	2,020,373	2,262,722

HEDGE CONTRACTS. Delivery.		12 Noon	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	Bales Tendered	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	382	..	..	..	1,900
" " "	July	385	..	..	..	..
" " Broach	A.-M.	456½	454/54½	453	300	7,700
" " "	Jy.-Ag	456	453½	452½/53	..	..

	R. a. p.	GOLD & SILVER.	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21 8 9	Silver, Ready	.. 71 8 0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	.. 21 8 9	Silver, 1st Settlement	.. 71 7 6
Mint Gold, 2nd	.. 21 10 6	Silver, 2nd "	.. 71 11 0

SUPPLEMENT.

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 8th May 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years are as under.—

		1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Total Receipts		3,004,946	2,952,230	2,077,663	2,746,151	2,067,292
Exports to Europe	U. K.	38,822	131,141	97,480	458,977	389,403
	Continent	454,452	790,064	541,355		
China		212,678	160,193	310,736	261,501	171,854
Japan		1,186,323	1,097,259	1,345,912	996,735	645,379
Coast Ports		25,785	47,019	43,065	30,348	15,327
Total Exports		1,918,060	2,225,676	2,338,548	1,747,561	12,21,963

Estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on 8th May 1925: 9,17,894 Bales.

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	Spot	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Feb.	Mar.	April	May
6 5-25	12.62	12.34	..	12.44	..	..	12.23	..	..	12.14	..	12.14	..	12.11
	+8	+8		+9			+9			+8		+6		+5

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot		May	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
32.55	8th May Close ..	29.85	27.45	24.75	21 75	21 50
+30		+60	+40	+40	+20	+15

NEW YORK.	Spot	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.	NEW ORLEANS.	Spot	July	Oct
6th May Close	23.35	23.08	22.77	22.60	22.86	8th May close	23.50	23.24	22.41
		—5	+4	+2	+8	+6		+5	+4	+6

WEEKLY COTON REPORT

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report dated Liverpool 22nd April state:—

American Futures.—The market after showing a steady appearance in the early days under review, owing to still more serious complaints coming in from the major portion of Texas, has latterly reacted somewhat substantially from the highest levels ruling, and at the time of writing prices are in a very uncertain and nervous condition. The reason given for yesterday's rather rapid retrograde movement was that some rain had fallen over a fairly large area in Oklahoma and in the extreme North-West of Texas, and considerable selling was created by the anticipation that more complete relief to the drought was in prospect. This encouraged not only liquidation, but also short selling operations. The weather report at the moment of writing, however, does not confirm this as far as Texas is concerned, and from what we can gather this State is still suffering very severely from the prolonged dryness. Indeed, many reliable authorities are beginning to take a most pessimistic attitude with regard to prospects in the premier State, and unless events take a more favourable turn in the near future, it appears to us that a real scare may be engendered. Up to date, this has not been the case, for though on various occasions the unfavourable news has induced "Bears" to cover cotton sold in anticipation or hopes of rain, and consequently brought about some rather rapid upturns, no outside speculation has been induced and the fluctuations of the market have been practically confined to the efforts of professional operators. It has been felt, and this is still a factor, that it is too early to work up real alarm regarding the drought, and the general apathy of the trade and the absence of speculative interest has materially offset complaints coming in from the wide area of Texas. The fact is that at the moment cotton bought on these theories is being constantly liquidated when the holders find that any further rise, beyond that brought about by their operations, does not occur, whilst, on the other hand, after a decline the supply of contracts becomes small and "shorts" find it somewhat difficult to get their commitments in, and so values swing about within a moderate radius. It appears that to bring about a lasting advance more support from the trade will have to be forthcoming. This may very easily be produced if the world gets thoroughly convinced that the damage, which is undoubtedly being feared in the Western Belt, by the present weather conditions is more or less irreparable. In the meantime, accounts from the Atlantic States and the Eastern cotton growing regions generally are very satisfactory, and the report from these areas are somewhat counteracting the complaints from the other section.

As far as our own market is concerned we do not think very much interest exists, but the inclination undoubtedly is to lean to the "Bull" side, and most have a small interest on these lines, chiefly as some insurance against next season's prospects. There is no doubt that any substantial and permanent decline can only be brought about by the promise of a full yield next year, which should in its turn result in better trade in Manchester, and more satisfactory dealings as far as our own merchants are concerned, whereas prospects of a disappointing crop and higher prices would be injurious to the expansion of our own industry. It is difficult to follow the American markets, and to decide whether the declining tendency there is due to the liquidation of disappointed "Bulls," or whether (imbued by dulness in the textile industry) professional dealers are working on the "Bear" side endeavouring to create a better basis for a "Bull" campaign, if such should prove desirable, later on. If the latter should be the case, and the present Texas weather should be maintained, the way is being paved for serious alarm in the not far distant future, but probably conditions overseas are very similar to our own, and the account running is small.

The local situation has witnessed more confidence amongst the holder of the nearer months, despite a certain amount of liquidation in the May position. Importers have continued to transfer a portion of their hedges into next crop options, and, influenced by the continued large "takings" by Lea world, one or two interests have recently been induced to support July's against sales of October, with greater courage. There is no doubt that the two crops got on to very sound lines and were in much safer relation one to another in the early portion of the week, but we must confess that we do not as yet see any real reason for feeling that a purchase of the present crop and sale of the next at current differences is attractive and desirable, rather, should the premium be increased at all, we would recommend sales of the former against purchases of the latter, for we cannot see any interests desirous of carrying heavy stocks into the next season at any material discount. As far as we can judge, we are bound to have a fairly full stock during the summer months.

The parity between here and America does not alter very much, and the tendency is rather to run on narrower lines, the inclination for sterling to harden contributing in this respect. We continue to hold the view that whenever October here is 200 points or more over the same position in New York, a sale here and a purchase in America presents some attraction.

Accounts from Manchester are not very encouraging, indicating as they do that quite a small business is passing, and we hear many complaints from spinners and manufacturers, but at the same time the volume of enquiry keeps up, and we believe that it is only a question of confidence in the value of the raw material that prevents a much larger trade from getting into the books. We understand a conference is being held to-day by all sections of the industry as an outcome of an endeavour to lower the cost of production. This latter is a most important point for Lancashire, and we can only trust that some good may result from the discussions.

On broad lines we still maintain our view that the "bullish" attitude is the best one to adopt for those who are prepared to have a certain amount of patience and who are able to withstand adverse fluctuations. We quite realise that any sudden relief, in the way of good rains throughout Texas, would bring about a considerable amount of selling and a set-back of fair extent in values, but we think, if such should be the case, that it would merely be an opportunity on which to secure purchases, as we fully anticipate that during the growing season there will be many causes for complaint with regard to the progress of the crop, particularly after the really poor start it is getting in the Western Belt. Buying power at present is but limited, and this may lead to a certain amount of sagging, but we would recommend taking advantage of all easy markets on which to buy.

Manchester Trade Report.—The past week has been a quiet and inactive one, and business has not returned after the holidays to the extent that might reasonably have been expected. American yarns have been in fair retail demand, and most spinners in this section have been unable to maintain their positions. Egyptian yarns have been dull. There is no further progress to record respecting general conferences.

A meeting of spinners, manufacturers and finishing sections has been arranged to take place to-day under the auspices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and it seems probable that this will be followed by a series of others at which the general questions we have indicated in past reports will be thoroughly examined.

(Specially written for the "Bombay Chronicle.")

Expecting for a sporadic recovery of 6 to 10 points recorded on the 1st inst. the trend of the American Market during the week under review has been steadily downwards. In the early part of the week the market declined on outward long liquidation on reports of further local rains, having fallen in the Texas and Oklahoma districts. Since then the weather conditions over the entire cotton belt have continued to be exceptionally favourable, with the result that even the die-hards among the bulls have been compelled to unload their holdings, causing a further depression in values. At the fag end of the week, however, some slight recovery had taken place, but the moment the market advanced the over-confident shorts commenced their aggressive sales with the result that prices have collapsed further.

We give below the changes in the home markets during the week under review as compared with the previous week.

Position	New York.		
Average of the last week			
Average of this week.			
Difference.			
July	24.27	23.66	—61
October	23.99	23.49	—50
January	23.89	23.17	—.72
	Liverpool.		
July	13.01	12.69	—.32
October	12.89	12.53	—.36
January	12.77	12.43	—.34

LOCAL MARKET.

The weakness in the American Market has failed to have any marked effect on the course of the price movement here. For, although Broach moved in sympathy with the decline in New York in the very early part of the week, a distinctly upward turn came on the 5th inst. and Broach was quoted at 467½ on the following day. This rise has been brought about not by any inherent strength in the market but by the rather anomalous situation created by the Board by their revising the differences between the contract rate and the rates for cotton tenderable under this contract. For instance the Dholleras which were once fixed at Rs. 5 on over the rate for Broach have now been brought down by successive revisions to Rs. 15 off under Broach rate. This has made the position of the seller of the contract desiring to tender cotton rather unenviable. For if he tenders the cotton and if it is rejected it would be invoiced back to him at the spot rate for Broach. Selling has, therefore, become scarce and prices have ruled firmer despite continued weak advices from New York. A slightly easy tone, however, set in at the end of the week for lack of support from New Rork.

The spot market has been inactive during the whole week; the local mills are buying very sparingly, and the inquiries from the Continent and Japan have not been at all encouraging. China which did satisfactory business last month is again sluggish. The arrivals in Bombay are increasing and are today 29,90,803 bales as compared with 29,40, 753 bales for the same period last season. On the whole the spot market is still expected to rule easy as the parity between the prices here and those ruling in America has again been divorced further, making business on the Continent less attractive.

As regards the future course of the price of cotton we have at present nothing very definite to say at this stage of the progress of the new crop. For, although we do not believe in any strong reaction on the basis of what is called "The Reaction Theory," we cannot at the same time dogmatise and say that the decline has not yet gone further, and still lower prices are in store for us.

The weather conditions no doubt continue to be exceptionally favourable and the drought in Texas is reported to be totally relieved. The plant is also making satisfactory progress; and estimates of an increased acreage are pouring in. Miss Giles putes the estimate of 6.3 per cent. over the last year's. To add to this the demand for trade has fallen off and for the present the trade outlook seems to be less hopeful of an immediate recovery despite the frantic efforts of the British Parliament to allay the depression by hastening the passing of Gold Standard Bill.

All these factors go to make up a very strong bear position, but as against this we have to remember that this season unlike the last we have had almost no winter rains. The farms are, therefore, suffering from the want of subsoil moisture so very necessary to help the plant to withstand the possible summer drought. Unless, therefore, the weather conditions continue to be favourable as they have been for the last fortnight, there is every likelihood of the prices going up on any adverse weather report. And when once the momentum is given to the market the accumulating short interest might enter to cover and force up the prices.

But under the conditions that at present exist we are inclined to believe that sales on any raflies will be more paying than purchases on any further breaks.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

KARACHI, May 5.
(From Messrs. Gulab and Co.)

The Railway shares continue to find buyers, and a good business has passed. Larkanas have changed hands at Rs. 75 per share, and the Sind Lights at Rs. 155 per share. Though the dividend of the Sind Light Ry., is not out as yet we expect it is not likely to be about Rs. 8 per share, with a substantial carry forward.

In the Karachi Electrics there are sellers at Rs. 94 per share.

The Hyderabad Electries continue to find buyers at Rs. 80 per share.

Name of the Company Sind Light Paid up Value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 155.

Name of the Company Sind Lighterage Paid up Value Rs. 150, Present Value Rs. 160.

Name of the Company Larkana Jacobabad Paid up Value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 75.

Name of the Company Upper Sind Paid up Value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 72.

ELECTRICS.

Name of the Company Karachi Electric Paid up Value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 94.

Name of the Company Hyderabad Electric Paid up Value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 80.

FLOUR MILLS.

Name of the Co. Karachi Flour Mill Paid up Value Rs. 75, Present Value Rs. 125.

Name of the Company India Flour Mill Paid up Value Rs. 60, Present Value Rs. 115.

Name of the Company Century Flour Mill Paid up Value Rs. 100, Present Value Rs. 101.

SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a Sanitation Round was arranged in "D" and "E" Wards of the City on Sunday, the 3rd inst. The following gentlemen composed the party:—(1) Mr. J. Moniz, Conservancy Supervisor, "D" and "E" Wards. (2) Dr. J. V. Shirgaokar, Assistant Health Officer "E" Ward. (3) Mr. Mustafakhan of Aden. (4) Mr. W. E. D. Ward of the Y. M. C. A. (5) Mr. Hosmally M. Rahimtulla, M. L. C., (6) Mr. V. N. Vaghl, Public Accountant. (7) Mr. Syed Munawar and (8) Mr. C. N. Joshi. The party left the League's Head Office at 8-45 a.m. and proceeded to the following places:—

Tardeo Road: Mr. Bhicaji Dadabhoy's chawls. In these chawls the tenements were found dark and ill-ventilated and in a state of disrepair. Dumping of refuse, heaps of castaway things and rank and noisome vegetation were noticed in the compound. The tenants complained that the compound being unlevelled and uneven was flooded in the monsoon. Mr. Moniz undertook to arrange to clear the compound.

Madhavji Dharamsey's Nine Chawls:—These chawls seemed to require whitewashing and repairs very badly. Some drain chokes and slush near service pipe and in the compound were noticed. The roof and walls and pavement in some of the chawls were in a ruinous condition. The rent collector of the chawls was present on the spot and all defects and requirements were brought to his notice.

Arthur Road: Jamset's Wadi: At the entrane to the wadi, slush and stagnant waer due to some leak in the service pipe underground were noticed. Both sides of the passage seemed to have been reserved for the purpose of urinating. A urinal somewhere here and one near Falkland Low Level Road by the side of the mill, Tardeo, would serve to allay urinating nuisance and improve sanitation.

H. V. M. Lakdiwalla's chawls:—Here whitewashing and sundry repairs were found necessary. Refuse was seen scattered owing the surface of the courtyard being uneven.

Benham Hall Lane: Krishnabai's chawls,—A heap of cinders combined with some refuse was seen in the open passage. Some of the privies had no bolts. The tenants desired to have the basket system privies converted into flush system. The baskets were worn out. The house gullies required flushing.

The party dispersed at 10-15 a.m.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Description	Bombay, May 8. Spot 7-5-25.	Prices. 30-4-25.
Bengals F. G.	393	405
S/Punjab F. G.	393	405
Broach F. G.	475	478
Punjab American F. G.	485	478
Dolleras F. G.	457	472
Kadi Viramgum F. G.	467	482
Southerns G.	..	..

	Futures. 7-5-25	Settlement Rates. 30-4-25	8-5-25.
Hedge Contracts			
Bengals May.	388	408	383
" July	392	411	387
Broach, April/May	462	459	461
" July/Aug.	459	463	458
Oomra F.	..	..	..
Oomra F. G.	..	..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	436	443	435

Receipts for the week ending 7th May 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	4166	2798
Oomras	13832	23723
Dholleras	15498	3923
Broach	36769	6610
Southerns	16734	15907
Persians	16	367
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	30
East Africans.	655	545
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	87670	53903

Exports for the week ending 7th May 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	1784
China	2
Japan	1753
Coast Porta	149
Total	36873
Afloat in harbour—Europe	19902
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	70894
Total	90796

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 7th May 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
3004946	2952230	3077663	2746151	2067292

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 7th May 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 38822	131141	97480		
Continent 454452	790064	541355	458977	389403
China 212678	160193	310736	261501	171854
Japan 1186323	1097259	1345912	996735	645379
Coast Porta 25785	47019	43065	30348	15227
Totl 2918080	2225676	2338548	1747561	1221963

x Including 9330 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 7th May 1925 .. 11,517 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th May 1925 .. .. 9,17,894 Bales.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on Friday, at 4 p.m. in absence of the Chairman, Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was voted to the chair.

The Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th of September 1924 stated:—

During the period under report additional Plants required for the undermentioned products were erected and put into operation, i.e., for Copper Sulphate, Bone Meal, Superphosphate, Phosphoric Acid and chemically pure and B. P. Acids. The Plants for the manufacture of aluminous salts were extended for greater outputs.

Your Directors regret that the working of the Company has resulted in a total loss of Rs. 3,19,535-12-4, out of which Rs. 2,51,860-5-1 is a working loss while the balance of Rs. 67,675-7-3 is due to depreciation of certain stocks and provision for Bad Debts.

The loss is chiefly due to the general depression of trade and abnormally low prices of acids and chemicals consequent upon local competition and foreign dumping, particularly of the articles of our manufacture, the prices of which have reached the pre-war level and in some cases even lower. Few other industries are faced by such adverse conditions.

During this period a lot of constructional work was in progress, on account of which the full volume of production could not be obtained. This fact also tended to increase the loss. The working of the Company during the current year however shows a considerable reduction in losses as we have greatly reduced our costs and as all our Plants are now working up to the expected production. We may add that there is still a sum of Rs. 6,81,840- representing arrears of calls due to the Company. If this money was paid up by the shareholders, it would considerably strengthen the position and the Company would not make any loss.

The Government Test House at Alipore have tested all our Acids and Chemicals and have certified them to be of the approved standard.

The Managing Agents have agreed to forego the remuneration to which they are entitled under the Agency Agreement.

Two of your Directors Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and F. E. Dinshaw retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

You are requested to appoint your Company's Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report was adopted and Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji and F. E. Dinshaw who retired by rotation were re-elected as Directors for the ensuing year.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 667
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 727
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 717
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158¾
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.90
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.90
London—Rome Liras 118.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 9.

3 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/8 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6-1/2 per cent.
1 Month 6 per cent.
3 Months 5-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
National Bank Stamp Gold 21-12-9
Chartered Bank Gold 21-11-6.

London, May 8.

Tele. Transfers firm 1/5 15/16
Bar Gold steady £4-4-11 1/4
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 3/8

London, May 8.

Prague 16375
Rentes 3 per cent 45.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 4 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since March 1925.
Bullion Bars bought £5000.
Sovereigns for Export to Spain £14,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.14.
Christiania 28.68.
Amsterdam 12.07.
Switzerland 25.07.
Prague 163.62.

London, May 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.02.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38.
Exchange on London in Italy 118.20.

New York, May 8.

Demand Bills 4.84.37.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 8.

Rentes 5 per cent. 17¼.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4¾.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 4 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¾.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 8.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 15/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 9/16 unchanged
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £57 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £58 1/2 unchanged.
Bullion Shimpents £116,766.

BULLION.

Bombay, May 9.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/10/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/9/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/8/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/10/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/7/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/11/0

London, May 8.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/4
Silver ready d. 31-6
Silver forward d. 31-7
TONE OF SILVER—
Market quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

FREIGHT OG COAL.

London, May 8.

Cariff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, May 9.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/15
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 97
TONE OF MARKET:—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, May 9.

The Share Bazaar remained entirely closed owing to Settlement day.

London, May 8.

Hongkong Bank	£140
Chartered Bank	£ 20 7/16
National Bank	£ 47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	£ 11
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/16

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The share market:—Jutes showed very little change in the absence of much business even among speculators hence fluctuations were rather narrow. The higher priced stocks hardly had any enquiry and most of the transactions were confined to small lots. In the afternoon the market took a distinctly lower course owing to selling pressure

Coals and teas —Little disposition to do business continue to be the case in these sections which therefore remains apathetic

Miscellaneous:—Nothing else of any importance was registered. Government securities quiet at about the last levels. Following were closing quotations. Government securities 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/9 s. l. 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/8 s. l. do 1927 101/2 s. l. do 1930 102/15 s. l. do 1931 103/11 s. l. Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1312/8 s. l. Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ordy. 165 s. l. Cottons:—Dunbar 155. Jutes:—Auckland 259 s. l. Bally pref. 102 Caledonian 569, Champdany 201/8 Clive 41/10 s. l. Delta 511 s. l. Fort William 409/8 s. l. Howrah 32/14, Kanknarah 440/8 s. l. Kelvin 779 s. l. Lawrence 645/8 Lansdowne 322 National 30/6 New Central 553, Northbrook 58/8 s. l. Reliance 65.

Coals Bokaro and Ramgur 20/8, Lakurka 18 Nazira 12/2 New Manbhoom 39/12 North Damuda 5/14 North West fully paid 39/8, Saptukuria and Asansol 1/7, Standard 52/8, Union 15.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 25/8 Indian cables 4/2 s. l. Titaghur paper 3/2 Namburnadi tea 10/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-seconds pence and demand one shilling five and fifteen-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

LINSEED.

London, May 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June sellers £22¼.
Linseed tone steady. Very quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net June/August paid 44 3/8.
Raw Linseed oil Naked Spot net September/December paid 44 3/8.

MOCATTAS SILVER REPORT.

London, May 7.

Market had rather a better feeling. Indian bazars sent very few orders but Chinese speculators have shown tendency to cover their bear sales which no doubt has been chiefly due to the reported better trade conditions. Chinese operators however, for sometime based their transactions on the Cross rate, and since American exchange has now practically stabilised they may prefer to cover their sales rather than prolong to later dates. Outlook is little uncertain but undertone is good Mocattas think that about the present leval of prices will be maintained.

RUBBER.

London, May 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot June/July sellers 19 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot May paid sellers 23 1/2
Reffed Smoke Sheets May paid buyers 24 1/2
Tone:—Irregular after strong on American buying and shorts covering.—Closed quieter.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

May 9.

To-day Reuter reported 2 to 4 points higher in old crop and 8 to 6 points up in New Crop in New Yodk futures. The market opened steady but cased at the close on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 9 points higher. The improvement was due to some short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th Inst. as under:—

"General feeling bearish.
"Expect higher prices.
"Weather unsettled."

With the continued favourable weather reports from America and with practically entire absence of export demand in this market we expect to see a further decline in prices We think that sales of July/August in the neighbourhood of Rs. 455 on likely to show a reasonable profit.

Although a small recovery was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 456 i.e. Rs. 1 1/2 lower than yesterday's doing salt for fully good m. g. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were free sellers and the prices eased to Rs. 454 1/2. Going up by half a rupee the market further gave way to Rs. 452 on continued selling by Commission Houses, Exports and Bazar operators, and closed at the same rate at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 452 3/4 and declined to Rs. 451 1/2 on selling by Bazar operators, and closed at Rs. 452 1/2 at 6.30 p.m. on Moderate by Commission Houses.

Fully good m. g. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 456 1/2 and steadily declined to Rs. 453, in sympathy with the fall in July/August and on selling by Brokers, and closed at Rs. 452 1/2 at 4-30 p.m.

Fully good m. g. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 382 and Rs. 384, respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull nd quiet yesterday.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

9th May 1921.

New York Market, 8th May 1925.

Pevious Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.04	July	23.15+11	23.08	+04
22.75	Oct.		22.77	+02
22.52	Jan.	22.67+15	22.60	+08
22.80	Mar.		22.86	+06

New York Spot on 7th May, 23.40 —15, New Orleans 23.45 —20. Telegraphic market advices:—

July highest 23.28 (2.28 p.m.), lowest 23.00 (11.41 a.m.), range .28 points, Steady market

Liverpool Market. 8th May 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.26	May			12.34	+09
12.35	July	12.34—01	12.40+05	12.44	+09
12.14	Oct	12.14 —		12.23	+09
12.06	Jan			12.14	+08
	Egyptian,				
22.50	Nov.			22.70	+20
21.55	Jan.			21.75	+20

Telegraphic market advices:—

(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Abilene and Fort Worth (Texas) district..

(2) Cabled 12-10 p.m: Market may go lower if crop accounts continue good, but any unfavourable circumstance would cause a sharp advance.

(3) Cabled 12-25 p. m: Steady market, less offering. some local shorts covering.

(4) Cabled 4-50 p. m: Sales 10,000 bales. Quiet steady market. Reported that National Ginners Association estimate April consumption 531,000 bales. Further rains in North and West Texas.

American Cross Rate 4-85.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales.
Universal Standard 12.62 fair demand.
Mid. Americans Spot.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.55.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	23.05
October	22.75
January	22.59
New York Noon Call.	
July	23.07
October	22.75
January	22.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
July	23.22
October	22.38

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, May 9.

Futures at New York.

July	23.04	—.04
October	22.70	—.07
January	22.57	—.03
March	22.76	—.10

London, May 9.

Tele. Transfers firm 1/5 15-16
Bar Gold steady £4-4-11 1/4
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 1/2

Liverpool, May 9.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
May	12.37	+.03
July	12.47	+.03
Octoler	12.23	unchgd.
January	12.12	—.02

COTTON.
OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	12.33	—.05
July	12.42	—.02
October	12.21	—.02
January	12.10	—.04

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, May 9.

July	22.75	+.30
November	22.75	+.05

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 8.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
May	12.34	+.03
June	12.38	+.09
July	12.44	+.09
August	12.41	+.08
September	12.31	+.09
October	12.23	+.09
November	12.16	+.08
December	12.15	+.09
January	12.14	+.08
February	12.14	+.07
March	12.14	+.06
April	12.13	+.06
May	12.11	+.05

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, May 8.

May	29.85	+.60
June	28.25	+.40
July	27.45	+.40
August	26.40	+.40
September	25.40	+.40
October	24.75	+.40
November	22.70	+.20
December	22.25	+.20
January	21.75	+.20
February	21.65	+.20
March	21.50	+.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 8.

Scinde Good	9.20
Scinde Fully Good	9.60
Scinde Fine	10.00
Bengal Good	9.30
Bengal Fully Good	9.70
Bengal Fine	10.10
Oomra Good	10.00
Oomra Fully Good	10.40
Oomra Fine	10.80
Broach Good	10.60
Broach Fully Good	11.00
Broach Fine	11.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 8.

Total Actual Export 3,000 Bales.
Total Forwarded consumers 65,000 Bales.
Total Imports 52.000 Bales.
Total Stock 1,008,000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 51.620 Bales.
Water Twist 1/9
Printers Cloth 43

New York, May 8.

Futures at New York.

July	23.08
October	22.77
January	22.60
March	22.86

Liverpool, May 8.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
May	12.34	
July	12.44	
October	12.23	
January	12.14	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 45,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 12.000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 33.000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 3.000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 683.000.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 466.000.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 8.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 5.000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2.000.
Futures at New York.

July	23/08+.04
October	22.77+.02
January	22.60+.08
March	22.86+.06
Spot Cotton at New York	23.35—.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.50+.05
July	23.24+.04
October	22.44+.04
October	22.44+.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18¼.
Demand Bills 4.84.37.
Silver Commercial Bars 67¾.

MESSRS. NORDEN AND CO'S WIRE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Cabin Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"General feeling bearish but expect higher prices."

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/3.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16/1½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/1½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/4.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay October/December sellers 16/4¾.
Tone held steadily. Nothing doing.

WHEAT.

London, May 8.

Barletta Russo—(63½ lbs. May/June sellers 61-3
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. May/June sellers 62/3.
Tone:—Firm fair trade.
Australian May/June sellers firm good trade 59/6.
Choice White Karachi May/June quoted 61/6.
Soft Red Karachi May/June value 60/6
Tone:—Indians firm—active few offers.
Wheat two Club Calcutta May/June cargoes paid 62/6
Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. April 60/6
Aosario Sante Fe 63 lbs .June 62 3/8
Australian April 60.

METALS.

London, May 8.

English best Selected Copper	£ 63
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 3/8
Copper Braziers	£ 78
Yellow Metal	£ 7 9/16
Hard Spelter	£ 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8
Tin Block £241.	

BARLEY.

London, May 8.

Karachi Barley May/June sellers 43.

SOCIOLOGY

OUR CHANGING MORALITY. A Symposium, Edited by Freda Kirchwey. Kegan, Paul. 8s. 6d. n.
SEX AND CIVILIZATION. By Paul Bousfield, Kegan, Paul. 10s, 6d. n.

London, May 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20¼
May/June buyers sellers 20 5/16.
Opened dearer demand poor.
Cottonseed Bombay May/June sellers £9¾.
Quiet.—Rather harder to buy.
Castorseed Bombay May/June sellers £23¼.
Rapeseed Ferozepore May/June sellers £21.
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers £21 5/8.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore May/June sellers £20½.
Tone.—Steady.
Linseed Bombay May/June Hull firmer paid 22¾.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 1st May 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	.. .. ..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	.. ..	4,67 50 000
Public Deposits	.. .. ..	26,30 44 000
Other Deposits	.. .. ..	68,69 96 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	..	6,00 00 000
Sundries	.. ..	1,73 51 000
	Rupees ..	1,13,03 91 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	.. ..	13,99 05 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,22 10 000
Loans	.. ..	24,95 66 000
Cash Credits	.. .. ..	37,59 11 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	12,22 63 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	24 42 000
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	2,77 38 000
Sundries	.. .. ..	75 26 000
Balances with other Banks	..	16 76 000
		93,92 37 000
Cash	.. ..	19,11 54 000
	Rupees ..	1,13,03 91 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	.. ..	£ 1,154,300
Advances in London	.. ..	„ 1,125,500
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	.. .. ..	„ 113,300

Percentage 18,60
Bank Rate 7%

MEMORANDUM.

Liabilities.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	..	86,31,000 Increase,
Other Deposits	..	80,88,000 Do.

Assets.

Bank's Investments	.. 19,53,000 Decrease.
Loans	.. 1,1642,000 Increase.
Cash Credits	.. .. 1,67,52,000 Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.. 1,88,88,000 Decrease.
Cash	.. 1,04,77,000 Decrease.

Percentage 18.60

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company has been represented by the oldest and well-known insurance firm, Messrs. M. Kanji and Co. in the capacity of its "General Agents" since the year 1901. We have received a copy of the thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Company as submitted to policyholders and shareholders at the annual meeting at the Office, Toronto, on January 15th.

All previous records as regards new assurances were broken, the amount of new business written being in excess of 18 crores of rupees, bringing the insurance in force to Rs. 86,66,99,877. The assets of the Company increased by over one and a half crores rupees, another record, and now amount to Rs. 16,33,67,663. No variation was made during the year in the Company's practice of investing its funds in Government and high class Municipal bonds as well as first mortgages on improved real estates. The rate of interest earned was slightly over 6.10 per cent. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries also constitute a record, and amount to Rs. 1,56,32,652 of which Rs. 45,39,219 was for death claims. The mortality experience was again very favourable. The surplus of the Company is shown as Rs. 85,87,641 not including the investment and contingency reserve, which is increased to Rs. 20,03,424. In addition the reserve for dividends to policyholders has been increased to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid in dividends to policyholders during 1925.

A correspondent wires from Khamgaon under date May 9 that tat a public meeting it was resolved to press the Municipality to apply to the Government to apply the Slaughter of Animals Act at Khamgaon and prohibit cow-slaughter in the Municipal area.

AMERICAN MARKET.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., writes New York on April 8

Cotton: During the past week th cline in prices from the high levels month ago seems to have reached a norary halt with the conflicting f neutralizing each other and resulting unimportant fluctuations.

Probably at no time since the Presid Election has the general business sit been subjected to such detailed analy at present. Optimistic expectations prolonged expansion of commercial a are slowly being abandoned and realized that if business is to remain satisfactory basis, production must be gulated with the utmost care. Wi gard to the cotton textile industry has, as yet, been only a slight recess mill activity, although the questio curtailment has been freely discussed. is obvious that efforts to maintain a rate of production with a view to decr costs can only be justified if there sufficient demand to take care of the Unfortunately, reports from distri centres are far from being satisfactor hand to mouth policy of buyers has parently been accentuated not only rapidity of style changes, but also widespread belief that, with the exc of novelties for which there is a read mand, the trend of prices will be ward. Believing, as we do, that prod is at present in excess of both domesti export requirements, there appears to little doubt that, unless there is a f curtailment of operating schedules in near future, stocks of manufactured are bound to accumulate. It is satisfa to note that export demand is incre but how long this improvement wil tinue in the face of the efforts now made by European spinners to enlarge trade with foreign markets is problema

From a bullish point of view, the important factors in the situation are increasing seriousness of the drouth c tions which continue to prevail over greater part of the Southwest and strength of the statistical position. Bu however, has been restricted by the fear should the dry areas be relieved in near future, prices may break sharply. doubt which exists concerning prospec Texas and Oklahoma is encouraging far in other States to put as much land cotton as possible and in this they are h aided by almost ideal soil and weather ditions. European spinners are incline regard distant months at present levels reasonable and their purchases, toge with May liquidation, and the fact local stocks are not being reduced as rap as anticipated, have resulted in a st narrowing of old and new crop differe in fact, December is now at a small mium over May.

The crop movement, although diminish continues to be abnormally heavy, the t according to the New York Cotton Excha figures made up to the end of last w amounting to 13,565,477 bales, thus leav only about a million bales to come into si between now and the end of August, w new crop cotton begins to be market The world's "spinners' takings" of A rican cotton to date are approximat 2,200,000 bales larger than during corresponding period last season, but though much of this increase may have go into consumption, it is probable that sto in spinners' hands are considerably larg than they were a year ago. Exports so f this season are 7,100,000 bales, as compar with 4,750,000 bales to this date in 192 Even in the event of exports for the balan of the season not exceeding those of t same period last year, a total for the twel months ending July 31, of 8,150,000 bal is indicated.

Despite the bullish aspect of these figure we cannot help feeling, at the time of wri ing, that the general trend of the mark will continue to be toward lower prices a that sales on rallies should result favorabl

As we go to press reports have been r ceived that good rains have fallen in sev ral important producing counties in Nort West Texas and over a wide area in Okl homa, where the drouth situation is unde stood to have been partially relieved.

Coffee: Long liquidation continues de pite the fact that the domestic visible supp is probably the smallest on record. Yest day the market showed rather more pow of resistance, trade houses being the pr cipal buyers. There are some indications an approaching improvement in the dema for actual coffee and on any further declin we should advise purchases for moder profits.

Sugar: The market continues to s under the influence of the unsatisfactory fined demand and the increasing pressure actual Cubas. Nevertheless there is steady investment demand on each slig recession and it is felt that with the a proach of the season of heaviest consum tion there is unlikely to be any further d cline of consequence. We continue to thi that purchases of distant months will eve tually prove profitable.

The Chicago Market: During the pa two days the market developed a muc healthier tone, there being a general beli that prices were unduly depressed and th liquidation had run its course. Stocks Wheat are not burdensome, the domest milling demand is improving and the wint wheat outlook is very uncertain. No i portant export business took place on t last decline and although the amount ocean passage at the end of last week creased 1,888,000 bushels, it still exce 84,000,000 which compares with 64,768,000 year ago. Sentiment is nervous, but are inclined to think that purchases ma on breaks with a view to taking moder profits will result favourably. The recov in Corn and Oats was largely in the nat of a technical readjustment assisted by improved demand and light receipts undertone is decidedly better and althou large stocks will continue to have a pressing effect, we feel that purchases breaks for quick profits might be advisa

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 9.
S Homestead, Chapman, New York.
S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

May 10.
Clan Urquhart, Grab, Calicut.
S Vigo, Scales, Hull.
J B Aug Kessler, Dunken, Karachi.
May 11.
City of Brisbane, Seaborne, Hull.
City of London, Martin, Liverpool.
Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

LOADING.

May 9.
mer Clan Ross for Antwerp.
mer Clan Stuart for Antwerp.
Homestead:—The Volkart Bros' steamer ead, 1259 tons, Captain F W Chapman, in Harbour on Saturday from New with a general cargo.
Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer 2043 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, in Harbour on Saturday from Busreh, general cargo.
Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer a, 1906 tons, Captain W Sammuel, arin Harbour on Saturday from Busreh general cargo and passengers.
Vita:—The B I S N Co's Karachi Mail r, 1727 tons, Captain Grant, arrived in ur on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.
Clan Urquhart:—The Clan Line steamer Urquhart, 3757 tons, Captain A W P sailed yesterday from Harbour for Calith a general cargo and same bottom

Vigo:—The J F Co's steamer Vigo, ons, Captain H Scales sailed yesterday Harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.
J B Aug Kessler:—The G P Co's steamAug Kessler, sailed yesterday from Harfor Karachi with a general cargo.
City of Brisbane:—The City Line steamof Brisbane, 4527 tons, Captain F O will sail to-day from Harbour for ith a general cargo.
City of London:—The City Line steamer of London, 5714 tons, Captain D Martin, ail to-day from Harbour for Liverpool. general cargo and passengers.
Badarpur:—The S W Co's steamer Badar 049 tons, Captain J Younger, will sail from Harbour for Rangoon with a gecargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, May 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

unterfels 3849 K'chi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
China 4173 London 23/5.
ity of Melbourne 4125 Cal. 10/5 F F & Co.
quileia 4207 Geneva 15/5 L Triestino.
oogkerk, 2170 Antwerp, 8/5 E D Sassoon Co.
Jalajyoti 2689 NF, NF, S S W and Co.
Warfield 3807 Antwerp, M M and Co.
aroa 3607 Durban 13/5 M M & Co.
Glenconner 1843 U. K. N.F. L. Edwards
quileia 4207 Genoa 15/5 L. Trusten.
egistan 2615 Hause 17/5 M M & Co.
Verdenfels 3852 Hull, 10/5 L Edward Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

Borneo Maru, 4264 Kobe 15/5 O S Kaisha
Sandra 1877, Busreh 13/5 M M & Co.
alcutta Maru 3188, Kobe 12/5 N Y Kaisha
arantia 3267 L'pool, 19/5 Graham Trading o.
City of Brisbane 4527 Hull, 11/5 Killick Nixon & Co.
13 Sirsa 3387 NF, NF, M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Warina 1874 NF, NF, M M and Co.
d E Murzapore 4135 Japan 11/5, M M & Co
apan, 3837 Cal. N.F. M M & Co.
Jamnagar 178 Jamnagar 12/5 L Waranji and Co.
Jamnagar 178, Jamer 12/5, L Naranji & Co

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

ozmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O N Co.
alwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O N Co.
arkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O N Co.
aloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O N Co.

FROM LONDON.

azana due about 11th May, Agent M M & Co.
andaa due about 18th May, Agent M M Co.
urenda due about 1st June, Agent M M Co.
omala due about 15th June, Agent M M Co.
erbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M o.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

ty of York due about 9th May, Agent & Co.
y of Harvard due about 15th May, Agent Co.
ndia due about 24th May, Agent Graham Co.
assilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham Co.
y due about 22nd June, Agent Graham Co.
reassia due about 8th July, Agent
ham Macilwraith due about 23rd May,
nt J F Co.
ty of Evansville due about 10th May,
nt K N Co.
ity of Baroda due about 14th June,
nt K N Co.
ity of Venice due about 9th July,
nt K N Co.
ity of Cairo due about 16th July,
nt K N Co.
lympia due about 22nd July, Graham T

FROM GOTHENBURG.

instra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

xenfels due about 13th May, Agent L ard Co.
rkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L ard Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

erkerk due about 10th May, Agent E assoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

kna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co
vere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co

FROM GENOA.

ssini due about 20th May, Agent M ana
nge due about 10th May, Agent M ana

FROM NEW YORK.

y of Melbourne due about 6th May t K F Campbell Co.
y of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent Campbell Co.
y of Benares due about 27th May, Agent Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE

matra Maru, due about 15th May, Agent K

Tamba Maru due about 19th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Hakata Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Bingo Maru due about 24th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 26th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 29th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Koyei Maru due about 30th May, Agent O S Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru due about 5th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 10th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 21st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

May 9.

S S Lauterfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly oily, Khimji Visram and Co; 110 bales cotton fly clean Khimji Visram and Co; 275 bales cotton, K Devchand and Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 275 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwt gingelly seed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly oily, H Jivandas, 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—10000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros, 5000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—3000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros;

For Genoa:—55 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar, 330 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S China for London:—2500 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 11809 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 10 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 20 bundles woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 16 bales Persian lamb skins Cox and Kins A Ltd; 11 cases bristles Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 2 packages cotton prints Cox and Kings A Ltd; 4 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings A Ltd; 2 boxes cotton prints Cox and Kings A Ltd; 35 bales hemp, M E Umrigar and Bros.

S S Clan Ross for Dunkirk:—12000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6000 bales wheat, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—17000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Rajastan for Dreppe:—34000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros;

For Dunkerk:—21000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2600 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 8000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—5000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwt myrabollams, Mathradas Bros; 62 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Hull:—27540 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Persia for Trieste:—18 bales cow hides, H M Halim and Co; 110 bales cotton, H. Nessey and Co; 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Venice:—55 bales cotton, N Nessey and Co; 150 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—41 bales cotton fly, N Bomanji and Sons; 22 bales wool, Meyer Nissim; 700 bales African cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 38 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 125 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Warfield for Antwerp:—60 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co;

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd;

S S Hoogkerk for Hamburg:—2000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Borneo Maru for Moji:—34 bales African sita cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoga:—54 bales African sita cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—28 bales cotton Ali Bros; 1200 bales cotton Ozu-Burin and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co Ltd;

For Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—509 bales cotton, Ozu-Barin and Co Ltd.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—400 bales cotton, C Bomenji and Co; 200 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 9.

S S Kathlamba from New York. Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

From New York:—986 cases lubricating oil, 1296 barrels lubricating oil, 1530 drums lubricating oil, 10 kegs pet. lubricating grease, 6 barrels grease, 9 H/barrels grease, 10 H/barels wax, 25 cases medicine, 46 cases antiphlogistine, 40 cases canned salmon, 19 cases vaseline, 96 cases canned fruits, 69 cases pumps 101 cases hinges, 185 cases quacker oats, 50 cases pharmaceuticals, 15 cases bromo paper, 81 cases graphate, 85 cases canned asparagus, 36 cases fancy soap, 39 cases cotton remnants, 64 bales cotton remnants, 150 bales cotton domestics, 400 bales old newspaper, 35 barrels dyestiffs, 50 bales cement, 30 cases cotton piece goods, 163 bales cotton piece goods, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes gold, 3083 bars silver, 3367 ignots brass, 20 cylinder anpydrous ammonia, 31 packages globes, 470 packages hurricane lanterns, 436 bags corn starch, 450 D/ bags dextrine.

S S Karea from Durban. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

From Durban:—17 empty casks, 15 cases apples.

From Delageabay:—906 tons coal.

From Mozambique:—85 bags mugo beans, 8' bags cashew nuts, 578 bags cowries.

From Zanzibar:—17 bags betelnuts, 31 piees ivory, 82 bales clove stems, 3028 bales cloves.

From Mombasa:—33 tusks ivory, 2 cases rhino horns, 13 cases gum copal, 3677 bales cotton.

From Seychelles:—116 no. coco de mer, 71 bags coco de mer.

S S Baron Glenconner from Liverpool. Agents Lionel Edward Ltd.

From Liverpool:—250 open goods waggons.

From Glasgow:—1000 buffers.

A DEFAMATION CASE WITHDRAWN

RANGOON, May 8.

Ganja Atchayyaguru, a labour contractor of the Indian Telegraph Stores, filed a defamation suit under Section 500, I. P. C. against Mr. Narayan Rao, M.L.C. Editor, "Karmika Patrika," a Telugu Weekly, In November last with reference to certain articles published in his paper. The case came up for hearing this morning before the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when the accused said he wished to withdraw the imputations he had made against the complainant and to express his regret for having made them. The complainant accepted the unconditional apology and the case was compounded.—A. P.

HAJ PILGRIMS.

ANXIOUS FOR GOVT'S PERMISSION.

DELHI, May 9.

The President, Jami-a-Ulema-i-Hind received the following reply from the Foreign Political Department, Government of India on 8th May to his telegram dated 1st May.

"I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have the matter under consideration."

To this Maulana Kifayatullah, President sent the following reply to the Viceroy:—

"My telegram dated 1st May. Foreign Political Department replies matters regarding Haj are under consideration. Time is flying fast, every day curtails a period of time which enhances uneasiness and agitation amongst the intending pilgrims. Government not responsible for safe conveyance of pilgrims from the ports to Mecca should only allow the shipping agencies to disembark passengers on Rebigh, Qunfiza and Leith. The responsibility of travels in the interior devolves upon the pilgrims. The Muslim world generally and Indian Muslims particularly are so anxiously waiting an announcement of permission to the shipping agencies. Further delay strengthens the opinion that Government is putting obstacles in the performance of religious duties and causing disaffection and agitation."

THE HAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Haj season has already set in and it is past time when intending Hajis ought to have been ready and on their way to the Holy Places. Yet we see very little or no effort being made by Indian Moslems to make the Haj possible this year.

It also grieves one to see that so far the Moslem leaders have done nothing in this direction (excepting a notable few). What are the Ulama doing?

Many of the intending Hajis are losing courage and are now on the point of abandoning their pilgrimage on account of the uncertain state of the Holy Places.

They need encouragements and assurances from their leaders of the safety of the country which has already been promised by Sultan Iban Saud; otherwise few or no Hajis will proceed from India this year. Unless a great change takes place; or if Ibn Saud were to capture Jeddah from the Amir Ali which is not likely to happen in the near future.

This year the Hajis are more in need of the annual Haj than they have ever been; consequently it behoves the Moslem leaders to spare no pains in collecting the greatest number of Hajis possible and sending them. I would suggest that it would be a capital idea if some of the Moslem leaders were to volunteer to perform the Haj along with the rest of their brethren.

By so doing they would inspire confidence in those who are afraid to risk the journey, and inspire hope in those who have lost courage. Many of them have no knowledge of the country at all. Why should not Maulana Shaukat Ali volunteer to go?

The number of the Hajis would be doubled and an able man would have an opportunity to see the condition of the Haj and the state of the country at first hand. He is the only man who could then come back and falsify the stories current in India about the ill treatment meted out to the Hajis by the Arabs.

He will have an opportunity also of seeing the greatest living Arab-Abd-el-Aziz Ibn Saud—who is sure to attend the Haj this year Ibn Saud is now admittedly the greatest and ablest Arab ruler and administrator. He rules every part of Central Arabia and all the Bedouin tribes are under his vassalage, no Shiek great or small can contend against his might. He is now the most powerful lord of Arabia. Throughout Arabia all the Arabs owe allegiance to him.

He rose slowly but surely from an insignificant position of an exile in Kowiet to that of the over-lordship of Arabia. It is yet time for us to hear of the wonders that he will do, surely he deserves the greatest admiration. God may send him long life and victory, that is our fervent prayer.—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMAD ABDULLA MANA.

LEAVING REVOLUTIONARY LEAFLET.

BISHWANATH CAPOOR ON TRIAL.

BENARES, May 9.

The trial commenced to-day before the District Magistrate, Benares, of the case in which Bishwanath Capoor is charged with having revolutionary leaflet and seditious matter at the "Aj" office, Benares on 6th April last.—A. P.

A BURMA LEADER FINED.

RANGOON, May 9.

The District Magistrate passed orders to day in the case in which U. Chi T. Hlaing, leader of the Hlaing Pu Gyaw Party was prosecuted by the District Magistrate of Mergui under Section 188 I. P. C. for disobeying his orders forbidding him from making any political speeches at Mergui. The accused was fined Rs. 200 which was paid at once.—A. P.

A PROTEST AGAINST GURDWARA BILL.

A correspondent wires from Benares under date May 9:—

A grand meeting of the U. P. Udasin Mahamandal held in the Panchayat, Bara Akhara, Benares under the Presidentship of Mahant Hiradasji resolved that it was entirely against the Gurudwara Bill, because the Bill was a great loss to the Hindus and Udasins, many Gurudwaras going into the hands of Akali Sikhs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

DECISION OF LEE PROPOSALS.

SIMLA, May 8.

Another batch of notifications is gazetted by the Home Department to-day embodying the decision of the various Lee proposals. New scale of pay if drawn in sterling by those in the Indian Educational Service is published. It begins to be drawn in the fifth year of the service at 15 and increases to 25 in the sixth year and continues same till it increases to 30 in the twelth year of the service and remains at that figure for the rest of the service.

Rules under the Stamp Act are published in the "Gazette of India."

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Agency of the South Indian Railway Company of a line of railway on the 3 feet 3.3/8 inch gauge from Dindigul to Pollachi, a distance of about 74-1/2 miles. The project will be known as Dindigul-Pollachi Railway.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following are selected to form the Standing Committee attached to the Home Department: Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Mr. K. Ahmed, and Sir Henry Stanyon.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. L. R. H. Haworth is granted months leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Commissioner Income Tax, Bombay, has been granted three months leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. C. F. Ramsden, Secretary, Tariff Board, reverts to the Central Provinces.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner, Railways is granted three and a half months leave. Mr. Hadow acts as Chief Commissioner and Colonel Hopkins as Member Railway Board vice Mr. Hadow.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Sheldon, Chief Inspector of explosives granted over eight months leave. Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, officiates Deputy Secretary vice Mr. Clow proceeding on short leave of over two months.—A. P.

PROPOSED ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

SPECIAL OFFICER ADVISES CONCENTRATION IN ONE PLACE.

MADRAS, May 8.

Mr. R. M. Statham, the Special Officer appointed by the Government of Madras in connection with the Andhra University scheme has submitted an interim report which adumbrates a scheme primarily seeking to obviate the difficulties experienced in the practical application of the Madras University Act, and therefore, lays down as the first essential that the Andhra University is to concentrate at one university centre with a view to obtain proper university life which will be of immense educative value to students.

This concentration, however, is found to be impracticable at one single centre in view of the vast extent of the Andhra Province and it is, therefore, proposed to select the three centres of Vizagapatam or Rajmundry, Bezwada or Guntur and Anantapur. It is further proposed that the three centres alone should be permitted to develop first grade and university colleges, the ultimate object being that these later on should develop into separate university centres.

Residence in the college hostel is to be made compulsory for all students reading in any college or institution located at one of the three centres. A course of technical studies is recommended but only such technical studies as have a direct bearing on the industrial potentialities of the Andhra Desa. The vernacular is to be the medium of instruction for the Arts pass degree course.—(A. P.).

TRAMWAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. Javle, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, has shown a high sense of civic duty and justice in warning the railway servants to be civil to passengers. The rude behaviour of railway servants has often been brought in the light of public opinion and sometimes been the subject of legal proceedings in the law-courts, not altogether without results, so that of late, the conduct of railway servants shows some sign of improvement, though there are still many black sheep in the fold. The railway authorities themselves, let it be admitted to their credit, are not quite apathetic and indifferent in the matter and many a just complaint has been duly redressed by them though there is need for more vigilance on their part in this direction.

But the behavior of Tramway Servants in Bombay and the attitude of the Tramway executive passes all understanding. In this connection I had an occasion to write to the press. At the same time I addressed a letter to the Traffic Manager of the Tramway Company making a complaint, in which I was personally interested, against certain Tramway servants. I soon found out that I made a mistake in approaching the Tramway official instead of directly prosecuting the offenders, as the tone of the official's reply was anything but courteous.

Such an attitude on the part of the Tramway Company which enjoys the privileges of a public utility company and derives fat profits out of the sweated earnings of the travelling public merits public condemnation and I appeal to the Corporation to impress on the minds of the Tramway Company the necessity of cultivating civility and good manners towards passengers. The public on their part, I propose, should no longer tolerate the insolent conduct of the Company's staff but take every legal step to teach every offender a salutary lesson.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN

Sandhurst Road, East.
Bombay, May 2.

MAHATMA GANDHI IN EAST BENGAL.

VIKRAMPUR WORKERS PRESENT PURSE OF RS. 7000.

LOHAJANG, May 8.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here to-day, having left Calcutta by the Dacca Mail yesterday. Cheering crowds received him at many stations. Addressing a meeting of about ten thousand persons in Malikanda village, Mr. Gandhi said the only way to achieve Swaraj was actively to work out the triple programme, namely Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability and the Charkha and Khaddar.

A pleasant function took place this evening when Mr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, on behalf of Vikrampur workers, presented Mr Gandhi with an address of welcome and a purse of Rs. 7,000. About fifteen thousand people were present at the function. Mr Gandhi, replying, thanked the people and assured them that the money would be spent not on himself but on furthering the cause of the Charkha and Khaddar.—A.P.

JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MURUD, May 9.

The third sessions of the Janjira (Murud Lokasabha met at Murud on 8th under the presidency of Mr. Pendse, leader of the bar. After prayers and songs the Chairman welcomed the delegates numbering over 700.

In his address the president described the origin of the Lokasabha and congratulated His Highness the late Nawabsaheb and Rao Bahadur Gupte for giving additional rights to the state subjects. He further described the various achievements of the Lokasabha during its short existence and exhorted the state subjects to join the Sabha in greater number.

Mr. Joshi then moved an important resolution urging Her Highness and His Excellency the Governor to appoint an independent officer to advise Her Highness, the Regent in all matters.

Various resolutions regarding the enhancement of assessment stamp and courtees and other grievances were passed. The proceedings terminated after a group photo and a vote of thanks to the chair.

"CORPORATION AND VACCINATION PROPAGANDA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Medical Officer, Surat, in a letter published in Monday's "Chronicle" under the above heading complains that in order to prove that vaccination is a disastrous delusion, I have quoted from Prof. Wallace's work official statistics of 19th century "during which period the science of bacteriology was in its infancy" and challenges me to quote official statistics of the last few year "during which time medical science has fast advanced" in order to prove that vaccination is a gigantic medical imposture I readily accede to his request. In an article which appeared in the well-known Liberal organ of London "Truth" on January 17, 1925, Dr. Walter R Cnauwen, M D J P., supplies the statistics your correspondent wants, says Dr. Chadwen:—

"Let us look at the most recent annual report of the Registrar-General—the eighty third. He states that during the last 15 years 53 "vaccinated" persons have died of small-pox. In addition, there were 92 other deaths of the "doubtful" class mentioned above; that is, those declared by patients or friends to have been vaccinated, but which have been entered by medical officials as "doubtful" rather than take the slight trouble of searching the registers for vaccination. We may conclude, therefore, that there were 145 cases of small-pox deaths of "vaccinated" persons in England during the last 15 years. And yet there were only 7 "unvaccinated" deaths during the same period. Thus the rate of vaccinated to unvaccinated deaths is nearly two to one. This is the more remarkable seeing that during the same 15 years England has been largely unvaccinated, probably to the extent of about 75 per cent.

But the tragedy of the whole sorry business is this: That during the same 15 year period there is recorded by the same authority the terrible toll of 165 deaths from "cow-pox and other effects of vaccination!" In short vaccination not only failed to save 145 persons from death, but actually killed another 165 in addition! Hence, whereas 78 are alleged to have died because the "preventive" had not been resorted to more than doubt that number died from the effects of its use. What have the scaremongers who boast of the certain and harmless preventive" to say to this? The only way, so far as I can see that those 165 poor little victims of the eighteenth century Gloucestershire dairymaid's superstition were prevented from having small-pox, (if they were ever likely to get it) was in being killed by the "preventive" before the disease could attack them.

In some years more persons have been officially certified as killed by vaccination than by small-pox. Besides this enormous number are left with some permanent disability a fact to which parents or least can testify. Meanwhile, whenever, small-pox comes it is promptly and easily dealt with and fails to spread beyond a limited time and area. Sanitation has practically banished the disease just as it banished black death cholera and typhus. It would appear that vaccination so far from aiding, actually retarded the decline for the Registrar-General reported in 1871 that it was the only gross zymotic which showed a rise in the death rate that is after 30 years of compulsory vaccination".—Yours etc.,

SCRUTATOR

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is impossible to go through the columns of any respectable newspaper without a feeling of sadness at the description of the various railway disasters that are therein detailed. It is increasingly evident that the number of such accidents are shockingly on the rise and a time may ultimately arrive when travelling by rail may not be considered as safe as it is now believed to be.

In the name of the hundreds of dead and injured by now, is it too much to expect some honourable member of the Legislative Assembly to initiate some measure which would bring home to the authorities concerned their share of responsibility in running such an important public service.

It is the duty of the State as much as of the Railway to look after the safety of the travelling public and the sooner this is recognised the better it is for all.—Yours, etc.,

BAXI RAVIRAI HARIRAI.

Bikaner, May 3.

APOSTASY IN ISLAM.

MR. PICKTHALL'S OPINION.

The following excerpts from a recent letter of Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall written to a friend of his in Bombay will be instructive to those who are interested in the question of apostasy in Islam. He says:—

"It is quite impossible for me, a newcomer here and in a post of which the work is new to me, to find time to write even one newspaper article on a subject needing thought. All the spare time which I had in Ramadhan, I gave to the Quranesh-Sharif.

It seems quite clear to me from the Quran itself that under the Shari'at, the new dispensation introduced by our Lord Muhammad (May peace of God be upon him) thought is free. No one is to be punished for an opinion, however erroneous, but only for bad deeds.

"There is no compulsion in religion, truly the right way has become clearly distinct from error; therefore, whoever disbelieves in the devil and believes in Allah, he, indeed, has laid hold on the firmest handle, which shall not break off, and Allah is Hearing and Knowing."

Read that verse with the *Ayat* which precedes it and the *Ayat* which follows it, and the very idea of stoning to death for heresy becomes absurd.

As in many other cases people here are confusing the Shari'at with the laws of war. In all war, and also in the Holy Prophet's warfare, the deserter to the enemy incurs the death penalty. The law in that case was the same for the Momin and the Mushrik ally. We are commanded to make war upon the persecutors of men for their opinions 'until religion shall be all for Allah,' that is, I take it, until all such persecution shall have been abolished, since Allah is the God of all (pagans and Muslims both). How then can we be commanded to *persecute* men for their opinions? And we have to cease war against the persecutors, when they desist from their persecution. That is to say, we have no concern with their opinions but only with their acts, or conduct."

ARE WE REALLY DIVIDED?

ALL PARTIES' CONFERENCE FEASIBLE AND ESSENTIAL.

BOMBAY, May 9.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

The diehards in India and in England have been assiduously propagating that we Indians are needlessly divided to-day! Is it so, please? I say, No, for it is Indians misfortune that we magnify our differences and minimise our points of agreement. Let us reverse this process, and unity will be accomplished. For, are not moderates, liberals, Besantines, Independents, and swarajists completely united in their demand for:

1. Provincial Autonomy
2. Responsibility in Central Government,
3. Fiscal Autonomy,
4. Gold Currency,
5. Stabilisation of Exchange,
6. Abolition of Excise Duty,
7. Rejection of Muddyman's majority report,
8. Reduction of military expenditure,
9. Repeal of Bengal Ordinance,
10. Release of political prisoners,
11. Revision of Meston settlement, and
12. Establishment of Dominion Status?

Have not members of all the parties condemned the Lee Report as the very negation of the Reform Act? Are not responsible leaders of all the parties anxious for a joint deliberation and joint action? If we cannot all agree as to the methods, if obstruction or civil dis-obedience scare away some people, let us at least sit together and record our points of agreement, discuss points of disagreement and state clearly before the country a practical programme for the people to carry out. If boycott is unacceptable, then start a hurricane campaign for Swadeshi. Don't leave us in a dilema. Don't drift indefinitely. Don't let the people despond. But let the leaders of all parties meet and unite on at least some definite and practical programme for the people, without whose active co-operation Swaraj, real Swaraj, is not possible.

May Providence befriend India, underclad, underfed, over-exploited India, and guide her sons aright! Amen!—"Free Press of India."

EDUCATION VERSUS EXCISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please insert the following few lines into your widely circulated paper and oblige:—

In other Departments of the Government service, University qualified officers are always preferred to non-qualified officers, while deciding the question of giving the higher Gazetted posts, but in the Excise Department, such qualifications are always kept in the background.

Efficiency in this Transferred Department is never sought for, but what is chiefly patronised is the mute submission to the deities of this Department. As a rule non-University officers are always more submissive to the bureaucrats of the Department, hence in this Department Education is naturally at a discount.

In the Police, the Forest and the Agricultural Departments, the majority of the Gazetted posts go to the graduates of the University; peep into the gazetted cadre of the Excise, will convince you, that, barring Mr. S. H. Smith, all the higher officers, have only high-school training.

It was once promised, that the Service in the Transferred Departments, will be totally Indianized, but that has not even been observed to the smallest degree, so far as the Excise Department is concerned.

It is high time that our Indian Minister in charge of the portfolio, should immediately wake up from his slumber, and at least to encourage temperance, select such qualified Indian officers, who have the cause of temperance at their heart.

Further, I implore, you, the editor, and the members of the Bombay Legislative Council, to take up, in the right-earnest the above referred grievance, of the qualified Indian officers of the said Department.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SPORTING NEWS

GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

AMETHYSTINE PLACES FIRST.

LONDON, May 9.

The Great Jubilee Handicap resulted as follows:—

Amethystine	1
Twelve Pointer	2
Purple Shade	3

Pharos was scratched from Jubilee Handicap. All other probables ran.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 8.

Following is the betting on the Great Jubilee Handicap:—11/2 Twelve Pointer (taken and offered), 11/2 Tapin (offered), and 6/1 taken. 8/1 Polyphontes, 9/1 Salmon Trout, 100/9 Obliterate (taken and offered). 100/9 Irismond (offered), 100/8 Cockpit and Bright Knight, 100/7 Verdict, 100/6 Pharos. 20/1 Purple Shade, 25/1 Watford, 100/3 Karl (taken and offered.)

Lord Derby, owner of Pharos, states that unless there is marked improvement in weather, Pharos will not run in the Jubilee handicap.—R. S. S.

LONDON, May 9.

The following were the starting prices in the Jubilee handicap:—twenty to one against Amethystine, seven to one Twelve Pointer, ten to one Purple Shade. Thirteen ran.

From good start Karl showed in the front of Cockpit and Amethystine. At half-way Amethystine led from Pointer, Tapin, Polyphontes, Twelve Pointer, Purple Shade and Obliterate with Irismond last. Quarter mile from home, Twelve Pointer went up to the second place, but failed to make an impression on Amethystine who won comfortably. Tapin was fourth. Time 2 m. 8 2/5 s

Won by two lengths. The same distance between the second and the third, and the third and the fourth.—Reuter's Special Service.

OOTY RACES.

BHAWANI TALWAR WINS GOVERNOR'S CUP.

OOTACAMUND, May 9.

Appended are the details of to-day's races.

THE KOTAGIRI PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Rajah of Sivagenga's CRADILLO, 10-0, Hoty 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SUGAR KILANTI, 7-9, Bona 2
Mr. Yoonus' BLACK ROOK, 7-12, Harrison 3
Mr. Hussain's SUGAR BELL, 7-2, McQuade 4

Also Ran:—Ilas Pride 9-7, Vijiya 7-3.
Won by 1½ length, neck, ½ length.
Time:—1 min. 58⅘ secs.
Betting: 3 oo 4 on Cradillo, threes Black Rook, fives Sugar Kilanti and Sugar Bell, tens Vijiya, fifteens Ilas Pride.
Tote paid: Rs. 11 for win, Rs. 7, and Rs. 11 for places.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

The Earl of Shanon's STILL BETTER, 8-11, McQuade 1
Mr. Nugent Grant's SUNNY LADY, 9-7, Bullock 2
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's BRUSLES, 7-0, S. Black 3
Messrs. Hannyngton and Dew's TURBULENCE, 8-10, Walker 4

Also Ran:—Sunsella 9-4.
Won by two lengths
Time:—1 min. 17 2-5 secs
Betting: 6 to 4 on Sunny Lady, 5 to 2 against Still Better, fives Brusles and Turbulence, twelves Sunsella
Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win. Rs. 9 for places.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles
Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAWANI TALWAR, 8-6, Aldridge 1
Mr. H. R. Gegg's WARBURTON, 7-0, S. Black 2
Mr. G. A. Marsh's THE GAGGER, 9-0, Bullock 3
Mr. A. B. B. Bradshaw's LORD JIM, 8-8, Calder 4

Also Ran:—Nicaragua 8-3. King's Daughter 8-1, Durable 7-0 (car. 7-1).
Won by neck, one length, two lengths.
Time:—2 mins. 19 secs
Betting: Evens Lord Jim, threes King's Daughter, fours Bhawani Talwar, eights others.
Tote paid: Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 16, and Rs. 40 for places
THE BOMBAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's SIRTIB 7-8, McQuade 1
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's TAWAKUL, 7-0, F. Black 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's GOVERNOR, 9-3, Aldridge 3
Mr. Kadum's TURKISTAN, 8-1, Calder ... 4

Also Ran:—Johur 9-4, Roscoff 8-11, Ali Baba 7-1, Hoojaz 7-0.
Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths, and 1 length.
Time:—2 mins. 32⅕ secs
Betting: Twos Governor 5 to 2 Sirtib, threes Tawakul Johur, fives Turkistan, longer prices for others.
Tote paid: Rs. 17 for win, Rs. 6 and Rs. 6 for places.

THE POONA CUP.—Distance six furlongs.
Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's VAGRANT, 7-10, S. Black 1
Maharajah of Kolhapur's WARIN, 7-3, McQuade 2
Maharajah of Kolhapur's MOSCOW, 8-10, Aldridge 3
Messrs. Khalaf bin Saif and Esmail Hashem's ZAMILZADA, 9-0, Rox Burch 4

Also Ran:—Ramban 8-13, Mabder 8-7.
Won by head, ¾ length, and a neck.
Time:—1 min. 28 secs.
Betting: 3 to 2 Zamilzada, 7 to 2 Vagrant, fours Mabdir and Moscow, fives Ramban, sixes Amrim.
Tote paid: Rs 44 for win, Rs. 14, and Rs. 13 for places.

THE COONOOR PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.
Maharajah of Kolhapur's ZAKI, 7-3, F. Black 1
Maharajah of Kolhapur's YOUNG JAWAD, 8-6, Bullock 2
Mr. Talib's TELEGRAPH, 8-11, Harrison 3
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's COCK EYE 8-9, Raymond 4

Also Ran:—Special 8-10, Anwarchand 8-7, Duke of Sparta 7-9.
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length; and 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 47⅕ secs
Betting: Evens Telegraph, twos Special, sixes Cock Eye, Anwarchand, Young Jawad, twelves Zaki and Duke of Sparta.
Tote paid: Rs. 133 for win, Rs. 48, and Rs. 19 for places.—A. P.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, May 8.

Rain fell everywhere and no play was possible at Nottingham, Cardiff and Oxford while at Lords not a ball was bowled throughout the three days in M. C. C. vs. Kent fixture.

At Cambridge, Cambridge University beat Sussex by forty runs. Cambridge University 98 and 197. Sussex 80 and 175 (Jagger five for forty).—R. S. S.

LONDON, May 9.

The following are the closing scores in country matches that began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Hampshire at Oval:—Hampshire 205 (Fender five for fifty-three. Surrey 103 for five.)

Kent vs. Somerset at Gravesend:—548 for eight. (Hardinge 50, Wright 50, Woolley 215, Bubble 124, Hearne fifty-four.)

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire at Birmingham:—Worcestershire 184 for four (Tarboux seventy-nine not out).

Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire at Northampton:—Northampshire 208 (Jupp seventy-four). Derbyshire ninety for four.

Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham:—Sussex 139 (Richmond five for ofrty). Nottinghamshire 36 for one.

Leicestershire vs. Glamorganshire at Leicester:—Glamorganshire 60 (Astill six for 23, Geary four for thirty-seven). Leicestershire 184 (King seventy).

Cambridge University vs. Lancashire at Cambridge:—(Twelve a side) Cambridge University 260 (Enthoven 78, Dick Tyldesley seven for 62) Innings declared closed.

There was no play at Lords in Middlesex vs. Essex fixture. At Bristol rain prevented play in match between Gloucestershire and Yorkshire.—Reuter's Special Service.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT AT REGENT. PARK.

LONDON, May 9.

In the Final of women's singles in the Royal Botanic Society's Hard Court Tournaments at Regent Park, Miss Ryan defeated Miss Joan Fry, 18 year old player who beat Miss McKane in final of Birdhurst Tournament last week, 6/0, 7/5.—Reuter's Special Service.

BAN ON NURMI LIFTED;

LONDON, May 9.

New York.—The Amateur Athletic Union has temporarily lifted the ban on Nurmi permitting him to run at Massachusetts on May 9 and 11. The announcement of the Union's decision followed the hearing given to Nurmi and Ritola and Nurmi's manager, Quist. Philadelphia authorities announced later that Nurmi, Ritola and several other runners had been suspended indefinitely by the District Union on charge of excessive expenses.—Reuter's Special Service.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, May 9.

Perth.—In the Association Football England beat West Australia by seven goals to nil.—Reuter's Special Service.

DEWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE

MR. M. WATTS' APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

TRIVANDRUM, May 9.

In the course of an official statement today touching the Dewanship of Travancore State, the Private Secretary to Her Highness the Maharanee Regent confirms the appointment of Mr. Maurice Watts as Dewan, vice Dewan Bahadur Raghaviah, C.S.I., who will retire shortly and assures the public thus "having regard to the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus who have looked with a certain amount of apprehension at the prospect of the control of Dewaswoms vesting in a Christian Dewan, Her Highness proposes to appoint a Special Commissioner with higher powers to be in charge of the Dewaswoms independent of the Dewan's control and directly responsible to Her Highness. Her Highness trusts that this arrangement will commend itself to those Hindus who have objected to the appointment from a *bona fide* misgiving that the religious institutions of the State may suffer morally or materially by being under a Christian Dewan."—A. P.

FREEDOM OF OPINION, THE KEYSTONE OF DEMOCRACY.

As the best remedy for noxious becteria Sunlight, so, the 'Irish Statesman' holds, the best remedy for bad or foolish opinions is publicity and free discussion. Light kills:

"Humanity is made in the divine image; our religion tells us. What does that mean but that fundamentally and naturally we incline to the good rather than to what is evil? We must rely on this innate God-created nature. It is the foundation and justification of democracy, of liberty; the belief that in open field, where what is right and what is wrong are in conflict and apparent, people will inevitably incline to what is true and right. It is disagreeable, of course, that any wrong opinion should dare to rear its head, but it is far worse that it should be suppressed, made secret, or grow strong in secrecy like the noxious germs which multiply in darkness, but which soon perish if left exposed to the light."

ITALIAN AIRMAN IN BOMBAY.

Vice-Colonel the Marchese de Pinedo, the Italian aviator who is flying from Italy to Australia and back arrived at Bombay at 5-20 p.m. on Friday evening from Karachi. He came down in Ballard Pier Bunder. The Colonel, who is the late Chief of the Italian Air Staff, left Lake Maggiore on the 21st April and made good time as far as Charbagh where he was delayed for nearly a week on account of the sea being too rough to permit him to take off.

He is leaving this morning for Coconada at about 8-30 a.m.

KATHIAWAR LETTER

GRIEVANCES OF JAMNAGAR PEOPLE

BHAVNAGAR ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, May 5.

The last visit of Gandhiji has given an impetus to the movement of Charkha in Kathiawar. The Khadi Pratinidhis in the different centres have invited people to take advantage of the scheme lately sanctioned at Amreli by which each family that pledges itself to use in the family khadi cloth produced from self-spun yarn is entitled to receive ten pounds of slivers at half the cost-price and also gets the additional advantage of the yarn being woven into cloth at a very cheap rate of Re. 1-4 as. It has been worked out that those who make use of this scheme will be able to get khaddar at a nominal price of three annas a yard. It is hoped that about three thousand families of the province will be benefited by the scheme.

AWAKE JAMNAGAR.

The people of Jamnagar have reasons to congratulate themselves. After the recent interview of His Highness the Jamsaheb with Mahatma Gandhiji it seems the former has taken upon himself to enquire into the many grievances of his subjects and after a close examination to do the needful for the improvement of their lot. He has taken the first opportunity to visit some of his state villages where he has received a truly warm reception from the villagers who have not all lost their traditional regard for the person of the King and a very sublime sense of hospitality inspite of the meticulous and unnecessary hardships which they have had to suffer on account of the heavy taxation, the *zoolum* of the subordinate officials and the many and various tiny imposts which vex the mind of man. The Maharaja, it appears, has elicited from the trembling ryots a good deal of information which he had least expected to hear. The people are entertaining high hopes of an early relief, and will be sorely disappointed if after an exhaustive enquiry into their grievances a thorough overhauling of the state machinery does not take place. They hunger for a change at the helm, a change that substitutes a set of officials more in touch with the feelings and sentiments of the people, and having a live feeling of sympathy for the unhappy condition of the much-ruined peasantry. The resuscitation of the much-boasted but now defunct popular Assembly remodelled upon a more democratic plan and vested with certain real powers will go a great way in soothing the lacerated feelings of his devoted ryots and greatly strengthen the hold of the Maharaja in their loving hearts. In order to take up the work of reorganisation and reform in his own state, it is much to be wished that His Highness will see his way to suspend his projected visit to the West, and instead project an extensive tour into the interior of his dominions in order to have a search-light thrown on the working of his administrative machine which has been universally declared to be at present working to the detriment of the real interests of the ryots.

ADVANCE BHAVNAGAR.

Two recent measures of the State of Dhrangadhra call for a word of praise from the people. During the recent sessions of the Eighteenth All-India Brahmasamaj Conference hold at Halvad in the State, the Diwan Saheb improved upon the occasion by granting the long-standing requests of the Brahmin landholders as regards their Giras lands. The Conference has much appreciated the step and a rousing news.

Another notable measure of the State is the extensive preparations that are going on for the big State enterprise of the Kuda Salt Works. There is a very extensive salt area near the village Kuda of the Dhrangadhra State, and the diplomacy of Shri Mansinhji, the Diwan Saheb, has secured from the British Government the right to make full use of it. The Diwan has not missed the opportunity. He has launched a big scheme for the production of large quantities of Soda and its bye-products from the place. Machinery amounting to thirty-five lakhs of rupees have been ordered from England and four experts have been engaged on very high salaries for the purpose. The gigantic proportions of the enterprise would have stunned a feeble heart, but it must be said to the credit of the Diwan inspite of all the differences in politics that one may have with him that he has displayed considerable intrepidity and courage in staking large resources from the State treasury amounting almost to a crore of rupees on an industrial concern, which, if it proves successful, will change the whole financial outlook of the State. The employment that the scheme would give to numbers of half starving people of the province, the opportunity that it would give to many of our junior chemists to be trained into practical chemistry and the rearing-up of a much-needed national industry aiming at a substantial reduction in the import of Soda are not the least of its benefits. If successful, it would be able to relieve the peasantry of the oppressive burden of land-taxation.

One word of caution is necessary. Able and trustworthy men should be employed in responsible posts so that the success of the scheme may be ensured. A little lack of looseness or favouritism may ruin the whole project and may put the State into irreparable loss. If well-managed and successful, it will surely provide a very good example for a profitable investment of much locked-up capital in the private coffers of many Kathiawar States.

ACTIVITIES IN BHAVNAGAR.

After the much-regretted departure of the minor Maharaja for England the public of Bhavnagar was a little lulled into repose. The enforced stay of their ruler at a tender age of thirteen for a pretty long period of three years in a foreign country has naturally spread a gloom over all parts of the State. This was quite plain to any observer who proved behind the garden parties and send-offs of the people. They tried to put up an appearance of rejoicing, but it was not difficult to perceive the painful thoughts that were painted on their faces. People were not wanting in Bhavnagar who were credulous enough to believe in rumours regarding the sea-sickness of the Maharaja and his probable early return All these speculations have now been set at rest by the confirmation of the news that he has safely reached his destination.

BHAVNAGAR MUNICIPALITY.

After a very keen contest between three candidates for the recently-created post of Vice-Presidentship, Mr. Dolatray S. Mehta, a pleader of note in Bhavnagar, has secured it by a majority of votes. Mr. Dolatray is an experienced and seasoned worker in the public life of Bhavnagar, and it is to be hoped he will devote a fair portion of his time in the solution of some of the vexed sanitary problems of the city.

Another victory for the party of reform, if there is any, has been registered by the decision of the Municipality regarding the situation of a theatre for cinema in the Victor Square, the central garden of the city. After a good deal of manoeuvring and a heated debate the present proprietor of the theatre who was paying scant respect to the contracts he had entered into with the municipality the Board decided not to rent the garden for revenue purposes, but to keep it clear for the recreation of the public of the city.

SUMMER EXODUS.

The capital of the Bhavnagar State is at present in the hands of subordinate secretaries of the Council of Administration. The President, Sir Prabhashanker, is away in England. The Vice-President has established his summer-residence in Mahuva. R. B. Tribhuvandas K. Trivedi is touring with the Chief Justice and a Magistrate in sea-shore villages as President of the Debt Enquiry Committee. The fourth councillor Mr. Gochavala is on leave in Bombay, while the Chief Secretary of the Council has been granted three months' sick leave. The public is at ease, because no one amongst them is considered fit to be associated with the responsible rulers of the State in such modest though important work of an enquiry into the economic conditions of the heavily-indebted peasantry of the State. The Committee is working behind a Purdah, and no public worker knows anything about the conduct of the proceedings of such a responsible body

SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

MR. DAS'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The members of the Calcutta Corporation Employees Association presented an address of welcome to the Mayor, Mr. C. R. Das:

In the course of a reply Mr. Das said he found a little inconsistency between their desire not only to safeguard their rights and prospects but also to participate in the civic service by joining these voluntary organisations which had been established for promoting the welfare of the ratepayers. To his mind civic service meant preeminently a desire to sacrifice oneself. Without such a sacrifice civic service was almost impossible. There might be inconsistencies between a keen desire to participate in civic service and the desire to safeguard and protect their rights but if they were strong enough they could make these two things perfectly consistent.—A. P.

MR. RAMRAO DESHMUKH.

POONA MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS.

POONA, May 9.

The Poona City Municipality presented an address of welcome yesterday evening to Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh, Member of the C. P. Legislative Council and the President-Elect of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Satara, Replying to the address Mr. Deshmukh said he believed that India's salvation lay in putting national interests far above those of party or caste or community interests.—A. P.

STIPENDS TO WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS.

MADRAS, May 8.

The Government or Madras has approved of the proposal of the Principal of the School of Indian Medicine to give stipends to women students of the school.

Stipends will be granted at the rate of Rs. 20 per mensem and the number of stipends awarded in one year will be subject to a maximum of five. The stipendiaries will be supplied with books and instruments at the cost of the Government and on completion of the course they are liable to serve Government if required for a period of not than five years.—A. P.

KATHIAWAR DONATIONS TO VISVABHARATI.

NASIK, May 9.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi has sent his second and last instalment of Rs. 5,000 to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore for the building and endowment fund of the Visvabharati School of Arts and Crafts. The total Kathiawar donations and subscriptions this year to the Visvabharati amount to Rs. 19,400.—A.P.

Controller of the Currency notifies that there were no remittances to Home Treasury during mounts of April, 1925.

NOTE FORGERY CASE.

AN EX-INTERNEE AMONG THE ACCUSED.

DACCA, May 8.

The Sub-Divisional Officer is engaged in hearing a note forgery case in which three young Bhadralogs, one of them an ex-internee and another a political suspect, were arrested by the police with some note forging impliments and about 700 pieces of ten rupee forged notes on 20th May at Krishtapura, a village in Narayanganj Sub-division. The case for the prosecution is that on information that some arms and ammunitions were concealed in the house of one, Mengeshwar Das Gupta, one of the accused in the present case, Mr. H. E. Nansen, Additional Superintendent of Police in charge of the C. I. D. along with a number of policemen went to Krishtapura to search the house. Two of the accused, Probhodi Chandra Das Gupta and Satis Chandra Chakravarty tried to escape when they were arrested by Mr. Nansen and two other policemen. Their persons were then searched and with one of them a watermark block and some types for forging notes and with the other about 700 pieces of forged ten rupee notes were found. The two rooms in which the accused were alleged to have resided were searched and a large quantity of liquid and chemical substance was found. The next day when the three accused were produced before the Deputy Magistrate of Narayanganj the accused Mengeshwar Das Gupta made a confession to the effect that the articles for forging the notes belonged to the other two accused who come and lived in his house, they they gave out their names as Satish Chandra Phali and Sachindra Sirkar of Vikrampore and that Sachindra had gone there as a teacher of the Sonargaon National School and the other accused as a student of the said institution Probhodi Chandra Das Gupta, as was alleged by the prosecution, was once a state prisoner and since October 24 last he was wanted under the new Ordinance. The accused Satis Chandra Chakravarty was a political suspect. It was further alleged that the proceeds of the forgery were sent to the members of the revolutionary party. The case is proceeding.—A. P.

ROOSEVELT EXPEDITION.

MANAGER LEAVES KARACHI EOR SRINAGAR.

KARACHI, May 9.

Mr. George Cherry, Manager, the Roosevelt Expedition to Central Assia left Karachi for Srinagar by the Punjab Mail this evening. Interviewed a few minutes before the train's departure, he said, Karachi was his first glimpse of the real east. He had spent four delightful days among the most kind-hearted people with whom he was much impressed. Many snapshots of picturesque scenes in and around Karachi he had taken would serve as a permanent reminder to his first acquaintance with an eastern city. He left with deep sense of gratitude for the assistance rendered by both officials and non-officials. On his arrival at Srinagar he would commense fitting out for expedition so that when Roosevelt brothers arrived they would be able to proceed immediately on their ventures. Four Montana bloodhounds, which are to play a prominent part in the future of the expedition, entrained with Mr. Cherry and are in perfect health.—A. P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

BANGALORE, May 8.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee has been examining a number of witnesses during the last two days among whom were, Mr. A. J. Leech, I.C.S., and Mr. A. J. Saunders, Professor, American College, Madura. The former had specialised in water rates and gave evidence on that subject. Mr. Saunders deposed that he would advocate the policy of extending direct taxation, that the policy of income tax should be applied to agriculture as well as to commerce and manufacture and that the cotton excise might be made profits tax through income or super income tax.—A. P.

EVIDENCE IN BOMBAY.

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee will take evidence at Bombay from the 5th to the 10th June 1925 and at Poona from the 11th to the 15th June. Gentlemen who wish to give evidence before the Committee are requested to send written memoranda of their views to the Secretary to the Committee at Bangalore as early as possible.

PUNJAB MAIL ARRIVES LATE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The down Punjab Mail arrived at Howrah this morning three and half hours late. The delay was due to the derailment of two wheels of the engine in consequence of a buffalo being run over by the mail near Rasulpur station.—A. P.

Our Nawabad correspondent wires under date May 9, that the Karachi-Hyderabad-Sukkur direct telephone connection will be opened on 25th instant and will become available for the public use from 1st of June.

Our Nawabad correspondent wires under date May 9, that one of the Punjabi students, who had secretly gone to Kabul during the war time has been arrested at Karachi on return and sent to Peshawar.

Peshawar, May 8th.—Shaik Sadiq Hassan, M.L.A., President-elect of the Postal and R. M. S. Conference, Punjab, arrived here to-day and was given a warm welcome. The Conference commences in the evening.—A. P

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May

The disturbance in Northwest India caused widespread rain from the North of the United Provinces to the Fron and is passing eastwards.

There has been an increase of rainfa the Interior of the Peninsula and in Central Provinces

Rainfall has been nearly general Assam, East and North Punjab, Kash Northwest Frontier Province, Hyder and Madras Deccan and local in C Nagpur, West Rajputana, Konkan, Central Provinces and Mysore.

A few falls have also occurred in Be United Provinces, East Central Prov Bombay Deccan, Malabar, Sout Madras, and the North Madras Coast.

The Chief amounts are:—Sibsagar and a half inches, Chathasa three quar Muktesar one; Muree one and a Sialkot and Rawalpindi a half; Sri one; Drosh three quarters; Pesh Cherat and Poona a half; Nizamabad derabad Deccan and Hanamkonda Chitaldurg one and a half; Trichin three quarters; Cuddapah one and a and Kurnool and Nellore a half.

Forecast:—Decree in the Punjab the Northwest Frontier Provinces.—A.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

CALCUTTA, May

United provinces, Eastern Circle, Fy District, 30th April:—Rabi harvest is but threshing work is retarded owing east winds and rainfall on 24th April. was a gale on 24th April accompanie some hail and rain. Rain recorded on and 25th April amounted to one poi inch.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, OO

Bombay, May

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29	inches.
Temperature of Air	85.8	deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77 4	"
Dew Point	73.5	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	68%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.4	"
Minimum do. do. ..	81.6	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, WNW, N	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	180 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBA

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Dep on Sti	
	May	h. m.	ft.	in.	May	h. m.	in	
Sat.	9	3 4	28	1	9	18 2	17	
		15 39	26	1		21 11	19	
Sun.	10	23 55	28	0	10	8 54	14	
		12 47	29	6		18 32	18	
M.	11	0 38	27	7	11	6 39	14	
		13 31	29	5		19 23	18	
Tu.	12	1 24	27	2	12	7 22	15	
		14 19	29	0		20 24	19	
W.	13	9 52	26	8	13	3 25	17	
		21 51	27	3		15 33	18	
Th.	14	3 14	25	7	14	9 14	16	
		16 14	27	7		22 5	19	
Fri.	15	4 25	25	1	15	10 33	18	
		17 24	27	2		..	..	

QUOTATIONS O LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

	Bombay, May 10. Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 3
Century	1 0 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 0 6
Elphinstone	1 0 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches :—	
Standard per lb.	1 5 6
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 9
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 3 6
Swan	1 5 6
Finlay	1 5 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth X Quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 0
Tata per lb.	1 4 0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1 3 9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 9
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 9
Check Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	5 14 0
Phoenix per piece	5 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 14 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5	6 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6 4 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 3 0
Bombay United per piece	6 10 0
Black Check :—	
Textile per piece	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl Pebaney	11 0 0
Hindustan	11 [illegible]
Sallta :—	
Century per lb.	1 4 3
Textile per lb.	1 4 3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 4 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Lecture by Mr. Joseph Isherwood on "Soul unfoldment and its expression" at Blavatsky Lodge, 6-5 p.m. (S. T.).

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m. (S. T.).

Annual General Meeting of the Western India Automobile Association at 6-30 p.m. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

THURSDAY, May 14.

Unveiling of late Mr. Edwin Montagu's statue 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

SHETH MOHANDAS KAMALSY the well-known Wateal Dealer died at his residence at Naoroji Sheth Street Thakurdwar at 2 p.m. on 9th May. The Uthamana Ceremony will be performed at his place on the 11th at 4 p.m. (B. T.).

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry., Regt., A. P. I., will play a select programme of music at the Choupatty Bandstand to-day Monday commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

STUDY CLASS ON PSYCHOLOGY

Mr. H. K. Agraval, M. A., will conduct a weekly study class, open to all, on "Psychology" at the premises of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road on every Tuesday at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The first meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

MARATHI THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

The 13th sitting of the Marathi Theosophical Federation will be held this year at Kolhapur on the 14th, 15th and 16th of May 1925 under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant. All are cordially invited to attend.

FREE HINDI PAPER.

The Manager of "Vishwamitra" (21-1, Tamer Lane, Calcutta), writes:—This year we have arranged to distribute free one thousand copies of our Illustrated Hindi Weekly among those who are desirous of learning Hindi. They will have to pay Rupee one only for packing and postage.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Joseph Isherwood, World-travelled Lecturer from Australia, will speak at the Blavatsky Lodge 77 Apollo Street to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), on "Soul-unfoldment and its Expression" followed by Demonstration of Clairvoyance Names, Details, etc. All are invited to attend.

BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

At the Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Sheth Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of April 1925, was 1,502, out of which number 627 were women and 875 children, 501 being boys and 374 girls. The average daily attendance of pat — 60.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Acquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Comerin" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Tuesday, the 12th May 1925.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trust three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, under the direction of Mr. G. R. Devadhar, at Cavel Street, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia Community only. During the month of April 1925, in all 1,279 patients were attended to at these Centres and the hospital; out of these 800 were women 234 children, and 145 infants. 4 cases were admitted into the Hospital; the daily average attendance being 40.6. The number of deliveries done up-to-date was 146. The District visiting nurses paid 188 visits and 7 expectant mothers were under observation during the month.

PURITY MISSION SOCIETY.

On Sunday last the members of the Purity Mission Society under the leadership of Mr. Jhabvala and Mr. V. P. Rele went out again among the poorer masses at Parel and Poibavdi to preach to them ideas of unity, purity of life, etc. The party this time carried a hand harmonium and raised a platform made of chairs for the purpose of delivering addresses thereform to the workers.

At first the party halted at a cross road at the Elphinstone Road Station where Bhajans were sung, useful handbills were distributed and Mr. Rele lectured on Unity. Mr. Jhabvala spoke on Temperance and Religion. The members having done about an hour's work went with a large crowd of people attending them to the maidan adioining Dadar Sayani Roads. Here also Mr. Jhabvala explained at full length the necessity of observing Temperance and leading a moral and religious life.

A feature of this week's tour was that there was a larger audience attending than before. It was night when the party returned to their office.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club, Ambulance Branch classes conducted by Mr. Laud, the following students have been declared successful in the respective subjects:—

First Aid Medallion Label:—Mr. G. N. Malgaoker.

First Aid. Medallion.—Messrs. B. B. Ghaneker, V. V. Hengadu and V. R. Sanzgiri.

Home Hygiene.—Messrs. B. B. Ghaneker, Parab, S. T., K. T. Sawant, S. L. Amladi, and D. G. Dharurker.

Military Sanitation.—Messrs. B. B. Ghaneker, S. L. Amladi; S. T. Parab, K. T. Sawant. D. G. Dharurker, and V. R. Sanzgiri.

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED.

Messrs. Sumant V. Javeri; G. B. Dave; H. C. Kaku; F. D. Dalvi; Iyer S. P. Swami; Nakhwa, A. H.; D. Narayan; Sanghavi G. D.; Rao V. A.; Zafer Ahamed; Deodhar A. P.; Satghare, S. V.; Parab S. T.; Amladi S. L.; Talpade S. N.; Pahadye G. D.; Rajadhaksh M. D.; Darurker D. G.; Kareker S. B.; Mankame M. N.; and Madgacker K. D.

"UDICHYA GRADUATE MANDAL."

Under the auspices of the 18th Conference of the "All-India Udichya Brahma Samaj" held at Halwad in Kathiawar on the 10th, 11th and 12th April, 1925, the Udichya graduates, present on the occasion, organised the association called "Udichya Graduate Mandal." The objects of the Association are:—(1) to enhance mutual brotherhood and love, (2) to promote and extend education and learning in the Udichya Community, (3) to assist and support the suffering, (4) to effect necessary reforms in and to render service to the Society, and (5) to devise ways and means for its moral, social and religious upliftment, physical and intellectual development and material progress.

An Udichya graduate of any University can be its member on payment of Rs. 2 for admission fee plus Rs. 3 for the annual fee. The Managing Committee consisting of eleven members with a President has been formed and it is empowered to frame detailed rules regarding constitution and management, and to determine the scope of work and activities of the Association during the year.

The Udichya graduate brethren are requested to be enlisted as members at an early date. For detailed information, kindly correspond with:—Harilal Kripashanker Mehta, Joint Secretary, Udichya Graduate Mandal, Wadhwan Camp.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "China" which arrived in Bombay on last Friday:—

Dr H S Billimoria, Mr J N Clayton, Mr A S Clough, Mr Thos. Cairns, Mr L A Craven, Miss M Coleman, Mr A C Galloway, Mr J Fuller Graham, Lt.-Col A G Hutchinson, Mr W C Heybroek, Mr J R Illingworth, Mr and Mrs R S Jardine, F.-O., J W T Jones, R A F., Mr R H Martin, Capt and Mrs H Morland, Major and Mrs R E McCallum, infant and nurse, Mr A C Marshall, Lieut A J T McGaw, S-Nurse A K Peebles, Q A M N S I., Mr J A Parker, Mr F Ryder, Mr and Mrs W A Sanders and child, Mr G Somerville, Lieut R N Syme, Bt.-Lt.-Col. Stronack, C E., D S O., Dr J R Simonsen, Mr Abdul Samad, Lt.-Col A T Walker, Major A P D Whitaker, R S M J Walsh, Mr E G Wickham, and Mr H S Walton.

List of passengers arriving by the s.s. "Delta" on Friday next:—

Mr M Boxall, Mr M Beattie, Mr H H Bowack, Mr E R Brace, Mr A G Coutts, Mr C Snydan Cuving, Mr P S Doubell, Lt.-Col H A Grant, Mr C Haigh, Capt M A Haines, Col Dalyell Hunter, Mr C C Henderson, Capt C M Moffatt, Mr A E McCartney, Capt and Mrs N M Macleod, Dr H J More, Mr G F Porter, Mr N Roy, Mr C Samms-Hudson, Capt R. Sweet, Mr C G Tottenham, Mr R W Watts, Dr V Wilson, and Mr W G Yeoman.

The following is the list of passengers by the B. I. s.s. "Mandala" due at Bombay on Monday, the 18th inst.:—

Mrs W Burns, Mr and Mrs A Cane and infant, Mr H Elton, Mr R J morsley, Lieut and Mrs S C Johnson, Col A J D Moir, D S O., Mrs Moir, Miss Moir, Mrs M Wynne, and Mr N D S Williams.

AN APPEAL TO COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will find space in your valuable paper for this letter and that it will meet the eye of the authorities concerned. Unemployment may be the real cause of producing more rogues and ruffians, but if these men are spread all over the city they would not be so great a source of trouble to the peaceful inhabitants as they are at present. Another important matter to be looked into is the respectability of the men who are allowed eating house or hotel licenses, and these sometimes harbour the undesirables.

The City Police did well sometime ago when Sankli Street, 2nd Cross Lane was cleared by them of Pathans and other rowdies, by driving them away and arresting those who could not account for their livelihood, etc. But will the police once more help the poor residents by keeping a strict watch on the large number of undesirables who loiter about, there all day and night, rob all vendors that enter the street, use abusive language, sleep on the pavements and on the road, insult women? The respectable poor inhabitants are highly handicapped as no vendors enter the street and the women cannot leave their house even by day. The source of all trouble is the large number of eating houses licensed in one street. The street is hardly 150 yards in length, yet it accommodates about 5 hotels the proprietors of some of which engage dancing girls and produce music all night, to the utter disgust of poor working people who are unable to get a wink of sleep.

Being afraid of the ruffians the peaceful inhabitants are afraid to make a complaint to the police and so they hope that this letter will have the desired effect and peace will be restored at an early date.—Yours, etc.

ONE SUFFERING.

DADAR RAILWAY STATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will give publicity to the following letter in your esteemed paper

The residents of Dadar have sent an application to the G. I. P. Railway Board, signed by a thousand gentlemen, requesting them for the erection of a Waiting Room for the third-class passengers. It is almost superfluous to paint the picture of the misery to which the passengers to and from Dadar are put. Dadar is an important junction of the G. I. P. and the B. B. C. I. Railways. On both stations, the only shelter the passengers are afforded, that too not ungrudgingly, is the sky and the road. They have generally to wait for more than one train, the rush is always there. Besides the passengers are as early as a whole day to catch a train at night, and where can they wait for the train but on the road in the blazing sun? One can just imagine the hardships, but the imagination must fall short of reality. The water supply is not always adequate; the dirtiness and rotteness of the latrines is best left to themselves. And the passengers journeying long distances are not allowed their use unless they have tickets which they rarely get more than half-an-hour earlier. There are waiting rooms for the first and second class travellers, but the Railway Boards seem to have been purposely conniving at the convenience of a greater number of them. It is thought here that the B. B. and C. I. Railway is making arrangements for the waiting room, but the G. I. P. Railway appears complacent over the matter. I therefore, on behalf of the thousand signatories which might have been increased to any number, and on behalf of the distant third class travellers, make this appeal through your widely read paper, to the kind consideration of the railway authorities of the G. I. P. Railway. Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT OF DADAR.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, May 10.

The disturbance in North-west India has passed away. Low temperatures prevail from the Punjab to Mysore. Weather has been suspicious in the South of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur and local in Bengal, Kashmir the Punjab and Kumaon Hills. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Malabar. The chief amounts are:—Sibsagar one inch; Dhubri and Silchar three-quarters, Jessore four, Dinajpur one, Hazaribagh and Nagpur one-half; Simla and Kodaikanal three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in North Burma and decrease in Western Himalayas.—A.P.

BOMBAY TELEGUS.

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

"EDUCATION—THE ONLY PANACEA."

POONA CITY, May 9.

The second session of the All-India Telugu Conference commenced here this afternoon, the first one having been held in Bombay ten years ago. Lieutenant Rai Bahadur Dr. Bhurayya Jalayya Lucca, Chairman of the Reception Committee having welcomed the delegates who numbered nearly three hundred and were drawn from all parts of the country, Rai Saheb Poredi formally proposed Shet Sayaji Nagooji, J.P. of Bombay to the chair, the proposition being seconded by Mr. P. Vithalrao from Sholapur and Rao Saheb Lingayya Naidu from Belgaum.

The presidential address advocated the union of the different sections of the Telugu community and pressed for the wider diffusion of female education, the prohibition of early marriages, the raising of the marriageable age to 16 in the case of girls and 24 in the case of boys, promotion of temperance and co-operative societies. Messages of sympathy were received from Colonel M. G. Naidu and Dewan Bahadur Ramchandrarao M.L.A., among others.—A. P.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

After Lieut, Rai Bahadur Dr. Bhurayya Jalayya Lucca, Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates, Seth Sayaji delivered his presidential address, in the course of which he said:—

The work before us to-day is very extensive. It is not confined to the improvement of a single caste only but to the betterment of many a one. The representatives of the several castes and sects from our community have gathered here to-day to consider what steps should be taken or what measures be adopted for their respective advancement. Social progress must be based on brotherly affection. There are various roads to improvement. It is not my intention to direct you to any one of them. Every man should have his own choice. The ultimate goal is the same before us all. While taking steps to effect social improvement, we must give due consideration to the mental state of the people, their time-worn customs and to the percentage of their literacy.

The traditional customs amongst us are sanctified by religious sanction, though many of them are redundant and detrimental to the real progress of our community at the present moment. We must slowly break the bonds of such evil customs. The work of destruction must be very patiently carried out; otherwise it will make the matters still worse. The problem of caste system is a very delicate one and hence cannot be tackled so immediately. For the present, if we bring about union amongst the different castes in our community, we shall be doing a very great social service. Education is the only panacea for all social evils. All social reform must be based upon popular consent. The social reformers should bear this in mind.

The awakening in our community dates from our contact with the educated Maharashtrians some two generations ago. The Telugu Free Library as started in 1874 in Bombay. The Telegu Education Fund was established in 1887 in Poona. Since that time, there has been a gradual diffusion of education amongst us. In 1904 some young Telugu leaders attempted to hold a conference of the Telugus but their attempt proved fruitless, till in 1915, the Bombay Telugus succeeded in holding the first Telugu Sammelan. This was the first systematic attempt to effect social improvement among the Telugus.

10 years have ellapsed after the first Sammelan. Many resolutions were passed in that Sammelan. The success of a Sammelan depends upon the practical effect that is given to the resolutions. We do not mind if the number of resolutions we pass to-day be less. The Conference cannot do effective work if it is not truly representative of all the sects and castes in the Telugu community. Therefore the Sammelan requires to be well-organized and representative, so that its resolutions will be given practical effect to by the different castes.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

We have 4 institutions at present, which are working for the educational uplift of the Telegus. (1) The Lingubai Education Fund of Rs. 1 lakh. Many students were helped from the fund during the last decade. (2) The Bombay Education Fund of Rs. 32,000. This fund has been doing very useful work for the last 15 years. (3) the Late Babil Malkoo Scholarship Fund. 2 scholarships are awarded from this Fund to students taking higher education. Such funds are very necessary wherever our Telugu boys are learning. (4) The Library started by young Telugus in Poona. Such libraries must be established on a greater scale, since they are useful organs of education.

He strongly hoped that a model Boarding Institution would be opened for Telugu boys in Poona very shortly after the Sammelan. He also hoped that arrangements to give instruction in Telugu—the mother-tongue—would be made. He next dwelt on the importance of starting co-operative societies for the benefit of the members of the community. Turning to the question of early marriages, he said:—"The system of early marriages is very harmful to our social progress. It must totally be eradicated. Young people must come forward to do this work."

Every family is a factor of our Society. Hence social progress rests upon the progress of our individual family.

Concluding he said:—By education alone the women will realise their responsibilities and help men in all the social functions. The present times are very suitable for the organisation of our society. Hence, I have to request you all to come forward with zeal and sincerity to undertake the work of social reconstruction and organisation. On you devolves the duty of eradicating the social evils and stimulating the educational and industrial activities.

TELUGU SAMMELAN.

Seth Sayaji Nagoji, J. P., President of the second Telugu Sammelan held at Poona on Saturday and Sunday.

Lieut. Rai Bahadur Dr. Bhurayya Jalayya Lucca, Sardar Bahadur, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Semmelan.

MR. HARMSTON GOING STRONG.

A CAPITAL SHOW.

The first programme of Mr. Harmston's Circus is attracting crowds of people and the fear of lax patronage because of its unhappy site is being dissipated by the experience of pronounced success. The matinee shows are really popular and but for the thought of the extra exertion it entails for performers, we would have recommended their extension. The first part of the programme concludes with the dare-devil trick of Jinking's who on a Harley-Davidson executes a jump five feet high. The performance of the Amat Brothers, the ladder trick of the entire Company and the dual ride of the jockeys form a string of entertainments. The appearance of the clowns and the dance of the socks in the rhythm of the music drew the appreciation of the on-lookers. After the interval, the Flying Nelsons give a number of astounding feats in mid-air. The thrilling precision of the acrobats as the trapeze flies towards the rings contitutes the marvel of the act. Courage, skill and exceptional coolness could not be displayed to better advantage. The swing of the lady on the trapeze affords moderate excitement. Two clowns of comic appearance and oval physiognomy give a musical entertainment worthy of a revue. There is good music, a snatch of vocal melody and a combined performance on the harp to complete an act of skill and diversion. The comedian in the juggling part is an adept at his work and he proceeds without a single flaw balancing billiard balls and cues and torches. The last item fetches the wild animals where again the Harley-Davidson expert is seen to advantage. It is altogether a capital show for old and young. Quite worth the price.

HINDI PRACHAR IN KARNATAK.

Manager, Hindi Prachar Karyalaya Madras writes:—

Sjt. Devadut Vidyarthi has been deputed by the Hindi Prachar Karyalaya, Madras, for Hindi Propaganda work in Karnatak. He is at present staying in Dharwar. Leaders and the general public are requested to give him all possible help in his mission.

THE PRAGUE FAIR.

WHAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA WANTS AND OFFERS.

(BY DR. SEVCIK)

The success of the 10th International Fair held in Prague from March 22nd to 29th has proved that this institution has already passed the period of childhood and that it has grown up to manhood. It has secured a firm footing in the economical life of Czechoslovakia and Europe, it has stabilised the number of home and foreign exhibitors and besides enormous crowds of visitors, it has attracted the commercial circles of the surrounding States as well as other European and oversea countries.

There is no douthat the last Prague Fair owes a great deal of its success to the favourable economic conditions to which the previous Fairs have contributed to a large extent. Many industries are approaching their pre-war capacity; the unemployment returns have diminished by 80 per cent against 1923, the favourable balance of the increased foreign trade for February 1925 a surplus fo 190 million korunas in connection with the stablished exchange rate has inspired abroad a general confidence in trade with Czechoslovakia.

The last Fair has once more displayed before home and foreign buyers nearly all staple industries of Czecholovakia, viz. Glass, China, Jablonec Jewellery, Beer, Liquers, preserves, Chocolate, Chemicals, Wood articles, Bentwood Furniture, Leather Good, Boot and Shoes, Gloves, Textiles, Cotton and Linen Goods, Wollen Goods, Lace, Embroideries, Trimming Machinery, Hardware, Enamel Ware, Toys, Brush Ware, Musical Instruments, Button, Fancy Good, etc. The only exception was the paper industry which was not represented proportionally to its importance. Trade in Sugar, Malt, Hops, and Timber is conducted by special Exchange more than by the Fair.

WHAT TO SELL IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Foreign Exhibits completed the Fair in a felicitous choice of articles which have a good chance for sale in Czechoslovakia. Of the total number 2168 there were 156 foreign exhibitors from 15 countries. The German and Austrian exhibits were most numerous Germany displayed chiefly various special machinery, viz: Textile machinery, Shomakers Machines, Leather Working and Paper Working Plants, Foundry Plants and Appliances, Sewing Machines, etc. Further German exhibits were: Stainless Steel, Steel Castings, Saw Blales, Cutlery, Razors, Manicure Sets Bicicles Builders Ironmongery, Boot Laces Rubber Goods and Toys, Hygienic Articles, Bandages, Corsets, Stokings, Special Colours, Colour Sprays, Cleaning Preparations, Surgical Appliances and Instruments, Gramophones, Gramophone Records and Springs, Photographic Cameras, Plates and Applicances, Dust-Collecting Plants and Vacuum Cleaners, Wireless Apparatus and Accessories, Gold and Silver Ware, Office Appliances as Typewriters, Rotary Manifolding Devices, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Fountain Pens, Crayons Writing Companions, Mathematical Instruments, Bookbinders Supplies, &c. Austria exhibited Foundry Plants Special Woodworking Machines, Scythes, Drawing Devices, Paper Bag Machines, Sack and Parcel Seals, Fountain Pens, Printers Gold and Silver Foils, Gold and Silver Ware, Alpaca Ware, Smokers Requisites Pipes Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Automatical Toys and Dolls, Wireless Accessories, Knitted Sport Goods, Gobelins, Curtains, &c. British Exhibits comprised "Calthorpe" Motor Cycles, "Gestetner" Rotary Devices, Crepe Rubber for Soles Brotchie "Re-Sol.it" for Resoling Shoes, Wireless Apparatus and Accessories "Marconi", "Burndept" "Sterling" Formo, Prandes &c. There is no doubt that many British articles could replace those German and Austrian if British manufacturers paid more attention to the Czechoslovak market. U. S. A. were represented by the "Eord" Tractors, "Elliott" Addressing Machines and Envelope Sealers, "Comptometer" and Marchant "Calculators, "Woodstock" Typewriters "National" Cash Registers Cling Surface for Belt Impregnation, &c. France showed her Perfumery, Cosmetic Preparations, Toilet Articles, Raw Materials for Perfumery, Confectionery, Pharmaceutical Products, Soap and Liquor Industry, then Olive Oils, Colonial Produce, "Banania" Aliment, Seeds, Silk Goods, "Torchon Magic" for Floor Cleaning, Oversea Veneers "Guillet" Woodworking Machines, "Villiers" Speed Gear Boxes Wireless Apparatus and Accessories "S. F. R." and "Zuccolo-Rochet", besides a large exposition of the French East Raiway Company. Belgieum was represented mainly by the "Remy" Starch, Italian exhibits comprised Cheese, Fish Conserves, "Zerowatt" Electrothermic Devices and "Expresso" Apparatus. Switzerland exhibited Compasses, Drawing Fountain Pens, Stencils, Knit Goods, and Swiss Embroideries. Holland was represented by "Philips" Works. Danish exhibits comprised Shoemakers Machines, Toilet Soaps, Perfumes, and West Indian "Bay-Rum", Sweden dispayed Ball and Roller Bearings, Milk Separators, Accumulators, and Wireless Accessories. Greece was represented by the Ministry of National Economy and 5 firms exhibiting Wines, Liquors, Raisins, Figues, Olives, Dried Fruits, James, Vegetable Preserves, &c. Yugoslav exhibits comprised Toys and Pirot Carpets. Hungary offered Salami Sausages Embroideries and Silk Lamp Shades; besides the stall of a Tourists Office. There was also much Colonial Produce offered by Importers, as Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, &c. Of course, there are still other products imported into Czechoslovakia, especially Raw Materials as Cotton, Wool, Rubber, Cilseeds, Ores, and Metals, then Foodstuffs as Wheat, Flour, Rice, &c, but the above enumeration might give some idea of what kinds of Foreign products Czechoslovakia requires.

FOREIGN BUYERS AT THE FAIR.

The influx of visitors to the Fair was enormous, as never before. The increase was due chiefly to some special Fairs and Exhibitions included in the Prague Fair, viz., Wireless Exhibition, Ideal Home Exhibition, the Hotel Fair, and the Building Fair. Of course, by far the greatest part of the hundreds of thousands who have visited the Fair were home buyers and interested persons and the number of foreign visitors remained a little behind that in Autumn 1924. Nevertheless, the Prague Fair Offices have registered nearly 5,000 foreign buyers belonging to 37 countries. In this respect, Austria ranks first with more than 1,000 buyers. The second place was occupied by Yugoslavia, the third by Germany. Then come other Succession States i. e. Roumania Hungaria and Poland. Many buyers originated also from Bulgaria, Great Britain, U. S. A., Switzerland, Italy, France, Holland, Denmark Sweden, Norway, Lithuania, Greece, Turkey, Belgium, Luxembourg, Argentina, and Spain. From British Dominions the most remarkable attendance was that by Australia with Mr. Proud, the President of the Czechoslovak-Australian Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, at the head of a numerous group of Australian merchants.

The turn-over is not controlled by the Fair Management but the reports by all lines announced very fine business both for home and foreign market in nearly all Czechoslovak staple articles enumerated above, as well as in all foreign exhibits sold to home consumption. Before closing the Fair, the Fair Management has registered applications by about one fourth of the exhibitors for Autumn Fair to be held from 6th to 13th September 1925.

All visitors to the Fair paid a keen attention to the construction works on a large area before the entrance to the Exhibition Grounds where the new definite Fair Palaces, a new Commercial City, will arise in a cople of years.

THE WORLD'S PETROLEUM.

PERSIA'S RESOURCES.

The world's total production of petroleum in 1924 is estimated at [illegible] tons. Of this the United States produced 76,378,000 tons, Mexico [illegible], Russia 6,000,000, Persia 4,2[illegible], the Dutch East Indies 2,084,000, Rumania [illegible],000, Venezuela 1,223,000, and India 1,135,000 tons.

In addition to their enormous home production of petroleum, the Americans, have very large supplies in other countries, especially in Mexico, thus giving them control of more than eighty per cent. of the world's total output. Holland, through the operations of the Royal Dutch-Shell combination, in which Dutch interests exercise a sixty per cent. authority, has control of a very large production, much of which is in the United States. This production is estimated at more than ten per cent. of the world total.

The only large oil companies which may be regarded as strictly British (a "Mining Engineer" writes in the "Daily Mail") are the Anglo-Persian and the Burmah, and their combined production is in the neighbourhood of 5,500,000 tons. But naturally, through the large British interests represented in the Royal Dutch-Shell company, this country has an important voice in the control of its production of more than 16,000,000 tons.

As the Russian oilfields have been nationalised, the Russian Government controls the entire output from them.

There are important oilfields in Peru, Poland, Argentina, in Sarawak and Trinidad, and in Colombia but they do not affect the balance of control, which is enormously in American hands.

It is estimated that the world's supply of oil still in the ground which is recoverable by present methods of exploitation is more than 70,000,000,000 barrels—roughly equivalent to about 70 years' supply at the present rate of consumption. This estimate was made in 1923 by Mr. David White, chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey.

The future of Persia as an oil country is most promising, and the present production could easily be doubled with an increase of pipe-line and other facilities. In addition the oil is of exceptionally high quality. The Burmah fields have been steadily producing about 1,000,000 tons a years for many years, and it is likely that these fields have still a long life before them, though so far no important new territory has been opened up. South America is only at the beginning of what should be a great future as a producer of oil. Venezuela and Peru are already producing in large quantities, and Colombia and the Argentine undoubtedly possess rich resources.

It will be seen from this that the petroleum resources of the world are still very great, and it is possible that unsuspected new sources of supply will be discovered. But the world consumption of petroleum is more than keeping pace with the output in rapidity of development, and it is this consideration which gives such importance to a new field like that of Iraq (Mesopotamia.)

No one can possibly say show rich this field may prove to be, but it seems abundantly clear that it contains a most valuable supply of oil, constituting, as it does, the continuation of the rich Persian field which may be assumed to stretch across the international border

FRACAS AT BHAI PHERU GURDWARA.

LAHORE, May 10.

Information has been received here that on the night of 6th 7th instant a fracas took place inside the Gurdwara at Bhai Pheru between members of an Akali Jatha in which several received serious injuries. The cause of the fight is not definitely known but two versions are given by the residents of Bhai Pheru who witnessed the fight, the first being that the trouble arose over a boy and the other that the quarrel was due to the ill-feeling existing for some time past between the followers of the S.G.P.C. on the one hand and those of the Akali Dal on the other.—A.P.

DAVIS CUP.

LISBON, May 10.

By winning the doubles and two singles, Italy has eliminated Portugal from the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

Budapest, May 10.—France has eliminated Hungary from the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

RUGBY

CARS

Price Rs. 2,750

with self-starter
28-30 miles per gallon:

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: 'DIAMOTO'
Telephone: No. 21717.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."

You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply SALES OFFICER, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 1st Floor, Rustom Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GODREJ'S
Strong Steel
CABINETS

Thief-resisting,
Vermin-proof,
Handsome & Cheap

2 Sizes — high wide deep

(1) 78" × 39" × 22" outside
72" × 39" × 19" inside

FITTED WITH 5 ADJUSTABLE SHELVES

(2) 72" × 36" × 20" outside
66" × 36" × 17" inside

FITTED WITH 4 ADJUSTABLE SHELVES.

DOUBLE-DOORED.

WORKS—NEAR GAS WORKS, PAREL, BOMBAY.

SHOW-ROOM—Kalbadevi, Oppo. Morarji Goculdas Market.

WHEN YOU BUY AN ENGINE GET A CAMPBELL COLD STARTING CRUDE OIL ENGINE

It is the best in every way. The most satisfactory design—there are many distinct improvements over other makes—the best workmanship—the greatest running economy—the longest life.

And it is not expensive.

HEATLY & GRESHAM

LIMITED, ENGINEERS.

204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

3

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 25 years).

CELEBRATED ITS SILVER JUBILEE THIS YEAR UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF MERCHANT-PRINCES, LEADERS OF THOUGHT AND EDUCATION.

The Institution under the sole direction of its Founder and Principal has done pioneer work in introducing for the First Time in India Courses in Specialised Banking, Specialised Secretarial Work, Specialised Accountancy and Specialised Insurance (Marine Fire and Life) as the result of his numerious journeys to Europe and to the Colleges and Universities there.

The fact that a Scholar has been successfully trained in DAVAR'S COLLEGE has always been accepted by businessmen all over India, Burma and Ceylon as a hall mark of perfection.

Prospectus on application to the Principal, Great Western Building Apollo Street, Bombay.

Better buy, all-Standard

GORICKE BICYCLE.

For particulars apply to:

DHAWAN BAWA & Co., Ltd.

201, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1925.

BOMBAY'S PROBLEM.

"Our city as a whole is an education to Greece." This was the proud claim made by Pericles on behalf of Athens. There are not a few cities in Europe and America which can, with proud justification, make a similar claim. Bombay boasts of being the first city in India. But can any citizen of Bombay lay his hand on his heart and declare honestly that his city, as a whole, is an education to India? The answer is furnished by the indictment of the Municipal administration of Bombay which Sir M. Visvesvarya has framed in his final report on Municipal retrenchment and reform which has just been published. We use the word "indictment" advisedly; for, though it is far from being the intention of Sir M. Visvesvaraya to indict the Municipal administration of Bombay, the search that he has had to make for retrenchment and reform has compelled him to make disclosures which must be at once a warning and a stimulus for more adequate endeavour in the service of the city to its citizens. The day-to-day administration of municipal affairs, Sir M. Visvesvarya has found, is proceeding smoothly, but there is room for improvement in the system and method of work. "The details of departmental procedure require better regulation and control by means of rules, manuals or codes" which do not exist. "The larger project estimates need to be scrutinized and approved by an independent agency, or by a committee of experts, instead of the scrutiny being confined to the Engineering Departments who frame them." The Engineering departments control an expenditure of over Rs. 60 lakhs a year on ordinary municipal public works and the loan charges, amounting to Rs. 124 lakhs, are also directly due to the works constructed by them. The extent of the waste involved through lack of up-to-date business methods in these depatments which are responsible for nearly 6 per cent. of the municipal expenditure can thus well be imagined. The Chief Acountant who "should be allowed access to all the account books and documents maintained in the various departments and be free to audit them" is "merely a book-keeper at present." "The capital expenditure on all public works has risen beyond all precedent, it having gone up to about Rs. 3 crores per annum. If the water-works be excluded, none of the works in progress are such as require completion in a great hurry. The expert staff, being limited, such a rush of expenditure inevitably leads to hastily prepared estimates, frequent revisions of details, excess expenditure over sanctions, and other abnormal and uneconomical practices.' The gross municipal debt has grown from Rs. 6.9 crores in 1913-14 to Rs. 8.09 crores in 1919-20 and to Rs. 18.57 crores in 1924-25. In 1913-14, the year before the war, the loan charges amounted to Rs. 34.34 lakhs and the proceeds of the general tax to Rs. 46.41 lakhs. In 1919-20, the first year after the war, the corresponding amounts were Rs. 43.05 lakhs and Rs. 74.65 lakhs respectively. The loans charges have since risen so rapidly that within year or two, Sir M. Visvesvaraya anticipates, they will absorb the entire proceeds of the general tax. Finally, while the expenditure on loan works is growing, the value of taxable property shows no striking results. While this is the pass to which the finances and the administration of the Municipality have been brought, what are the benefits the the citizens have derived? The question may best be answered by realising what the Bombay Municipality has not yet done. The chapters of his report in which Sir M. Visvesvaraya indicates the line of future development describe activities which have been undertaken by cities in Western countries and which Bombay, though it is one of the fifteen large cities of the world and ranks, in point of population second in the British Empire, has not yet even attempted or attempted in a most inadequate manner.

Taking housing conditions first, Sir M. Visvesvaraya finds that the progress in house-building both in the city and the suburbs, is, on the whole, very slow and relief can come only if an extensive programme is adopted and building encouraged by liberal concessions to private builders, co-operative societies, contractors and others. Housing naturally leads to the question of cheap transit. This is, of course, largely the sphere of Railway authorities, but the expansion of tramway service and the introduction of fast motor bus service to land passengers reasonably near their places of business and residence may well be undertaken by the Municipality. Again, the Corporation "can do something towards solving the problem of high prices by assisting in the improvement of transport facilities and increasing the means of distribution through its markets." The question of aids to industry has been entirely neglected by the Municipality. "In Western countries," Sir M. Visvesvaraya points out, "wealth producing activities are specially stimulated by City Administration, by affording all facilities, such as housing for workmen, technical and commercial education, liberal exemption from taxes in the case of new manufacturing plants and many other ways. Industrial exhibitions are often organised. The establishment of new industries is encouraged on account of the prosperity they bring with them." Most lamentable is the Municipality's failure in elementary education. In 1923-2- out of 1,20,000 children of school-going age, only about 62,579 were reported to have been attending schools, the other half being allowed to grow up in ignorance. "There is no provision worth mentioning for the lower vocational, industrial, trade and commercial schools, nor for training children in rudiments of hygiene or elements of community civics. No provision seems to be made for training girls and women in domestic economy or in subjects which would help to brighten home life. Save for the fact that the Corporation annually contribute Rs. 9,200 for the deaf and dumb mutes and for the blind, the education of the physically and mentally weak and defectives is receiving scant encouragement." If the Municipal Corporation depute an official to study and report on the amount of educational activities maintained in cities like Manchester, Sir M. Visvesvaraya adds, the information gathered will act as an eye-opener to our citizens. Sir M. Visvesvaraya does not volunteer the information, but we may point out that the Manchester Municipality, besides providing an efficient ladder from the elementary school to the University, has its own Art Galleries and Museums, Public Halls, Public Baths and, for a city with a population of seven lakhs, has 70 parks. Municipalisation of public utilities such as tramways and electric and gas supply has not yet been undertaken in Bombay. Nor has any beginning been made in instituting periodical or continuous survey of city affairs to secure an increasingly higher standard of efficiency and purity in Municipal administration.

This recapitulation of the deficiencies of Municipal administration in Bombay is not exhaustive. The deficiencies are largely due to the constitution of the Municipal Corporation which has centred practically all executive power in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, who has been more a master than a servant of the Corporation. The result has been that the members of the Corporation deprived of effective initiative which the possession of power gives, have reconciled themselves to a policy of drift, while the public, on their part, have remained apathetic. The advent of the Nationalist Party has brought a new life into the Corporation which has as a result begun to demand that it should come to its own. The appointment of Sir M. Visvesvaraya as the Retrenchment Adviser was among the early expressions of this demand. And how happy the inspiration was which led to his appointment is proved by the reports which he has submitted. Some of his retrenchment proposals have already been carried into effect and others are being carried into effect, but much more valuable are his proposals for the reform of the administration, the chief objects of which are, as he says, to bring the Municipal Councillors into closer touch with executive work, and to make a larger number of officials and citizens think and work in unison for advancing the interests of municipal administration and municipal problems. The efficient working of these reforms, the most urgent of which is the creation of Executive Committees, requires a radical amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act making the Corporation the supreme authority and assigning to the Commissioner his proper function of an instrument for carrying out the will of the representatives of the people. That, however, is not all. The misfortune of Bombay is that it is the victim of experiments in "development" by different public bodies whose activities are not harmonised by any co-ordinating authority. The best way of escape out of the present chaos is to merge all these bodies in the Municipality which should be given the necessary financial assistance by Government to enable it to carry on the additional activities. The next best method is that suggested by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, namely, that a Central Development Board representing the various interests, including representatives of the Legislative Council, the Municipal Corporation, and the local authorities of the suburbs, should be brought into existence to secure not merely the existence of common ideals and unity of aim among all agencies working for the good of the city but also that close public scrutiny and criticism of development schemes without which the cooperation and support of the public cannot be enlisted. It is the failure or unwillingness of the various authorities to subject their schemes to such scrutiny and criticism which is responsible for the present muddle and waste associated with the "development of Bombay."

TECHNICAL EFFECIENCY IN MILL INDUSTRY.

Amongst the factors, which retard the growth of the textile industry or its prosperity at the present moment, is the deficiency in technical test applied to the machine and the man. While we must reject the allegation that British machinery manufacturers, on whom alone reliance has been placed hitherto, are manufacturing special types of machines for India calculated to give bad results, it is a pity that the Millowners' Association have not secured any authoritative report on the working life of the machine, the recurring costs for repairs and spare parts or on the replacement costs from the point of view of the industry, or on the question of production per spindle or loom parallel with the initial and recurring costs. It is possible that here is a serious and permarent handicap, but if the textile industry labours under a disability, it is all the more necessary to have some standard by which to judge machinery instead of merely relying on the date of the installation. This disadvantage to the Indian industry could have been turned into a splendid business proposition involving profit as well as service, if the manufacture of textile machinery in India and of spare parts on a regular basis could have been organized. Why it has not been hitherto attempted is something that connotes lack of enterprise, and we trust some one will clear up the mystery as to why the scheme for the manufacture of machinery, behind which were some of the foremost of Indian millowners of Bombay, was ultimately abandoned. Nor is it sufficiently explained why some mills using the same type of machinery could yield on an average more results than other mills, and in some places so long as the mill does not stop, little account seems to be taken of the condition of machinery. The solicitude of the engineer to treat a machine well and his joy to see it doing its best seems to be neither fully understood nor appreciated.

At the risk again of appearing to be censorious, we must point out that the advance in technical education bearing on the industry, which supports the prosperity of Bombay Presidency, is unsatisfactory. Several committees have sat to consider this subject, the last one presided over by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. What is wanted is action along certain commonsense lines instead of prolonged discussions, and we can only hope that that portion of the report, which will be contributed to by the capitalist mill-owners of Bombay on the University Committee, will have a direct bearing on this subject and will give a fillip to the technology of textiles. In the meanwhile it is sad to reflect that many of those who claim hereditary stewardship of the textile industry in Bombay have failed to get any junior member of their family, who expects to be in command hereafter, trained in the technique of textiles, though it is well-known that many of these young scions of mill-owning families go out to Europe for education or otherwise on the smallest provocation. The intermediary staff of assistants, both in spinning and weaving, is nowadays available, but it does not always contain men fired with pride in their work and eager to excel. So far as the labour force itself is concerned, technical efficiency has been notoriously at a discount. For several decades now in the past we have been told that one little woman in Lancashire accounts, with the assistance of machinery, for production for which as many as three, four and six persons are employed in India! This is a position of intolerable humiliation for those who control industry and those who control society in India. We have known the mill-agents face all awkward comparisons with foreign producers by trotting out this hoary accusation, but we have not known of any serious attempt being made to overcome it. That Indian labour employed in industry is very backward cannot be gainsaid But the causes of this are well-known. Lack of education, low physical vitality owing to insufficient food taken at long intervals, long hours and uncongenial environments are the most prominent of causes. Sir M. Visvesvaraya in his final report on municipal retrenchment and reform has thus tersely summed up the position: "It is said that Indian labour is expensive because it is inefficient. It is inefficient because it is ill-fed and badly housed." In India the application of the principle of minimum wage would be welcome if it were applied from the top after a searching enquiry into the present conditions. An enquiry into the relative costs of production in different countries and in India itself in different localities and the bearing of labour costs on the total costs has not to our knowledge been undertaken. The labour representatives have tried to show how prices have risen and therefore what some of the mill labourers and employees receive is not enough to maintain life. The employers on their part appear to have merely scoffed and have only shown how the wages of labour have risen since 1912-13 and have not fallen proportionately to the fall in the price of cloth. We are convinced that there is room for considerable improvement in labour conditions in the textile industry. On the other hand, the position of the industry is such that unless something is done to improve the technical efficiency of labour, to increase the intelligence of the workers so that they can hold their own against greedy jobbers, to increase their physical vitality so that during the hours that they work there is less natural inclination to loiter about, the position will be a serious one. Should the industry suffer, an increasing number of men, who are recruited from the ranks of the agriculturists, will have to fall back upon agriculture. Some means, therefore, has to be found of keeping alive the goose that lays the golden egg and of avoiding the risk of men engaged in higher technical work,—men adding to the national wealth by producing per head a large amount with the assistance of machinery,—being driven back to the already overcrowded operations of agriculture.

During a black period like the present depression, through which industry is passing, the strain of keeping industry going, it is urged on behalf of the millowners, is so great on those who are carrying it out that an additional trouble of any kind brings nearer the day when it is thought more desirable to stop the machine than to make an unequal fight against adverse conditions. From this point of view it is deplorable that the question of the removal of the excise duty is mixed up with that of the wages of labour. The one has nothing to do with the other. If the employers, having taken all possible measures to put their house in order, take the workers and their leaders into their confidence and explain how the industry itself is suffering on account of the fall of world prices accentuated in India through the artificial means of a high exchange, if they convenco them that, as in the case of a sinking ship, something has to be dropped down in order to lighten the burden, it is not unlikely that even if such negotiations prove fruitless in actual practice, at least a better understanding between the two parties will have been secured than exists at present.

Notes of the Day.

Who Pays?

In the House of Commons, Earl Winterton informed Mr. Thurtle that Indian revenues at present contributed the whole of the expenses of maintaining the British Legation of Kabul. The sequel of the Afghan war of 1919 obtained a victory for Afghanistan in the sense that the State sent a representative direct to the Court of St. James, and the maintenance of the British Legation at Kabul is a reciprocal obligation. The Amir rightly disdained to take a subsidy from the Indian Government as his relations were settled on sovereign principles. Lord Salisbury once resented the suggestion but the claim of Afghanistan was vindictive. The mere proximity of India does not justify the saddling of the Indian Government with the cost of direct responsibility. It involves a slight-of-hand characterestically British. If India could be diddled out of two to three crores on Persian account, the charges of the British Legation would seem a bagatelle. Until 1905, Japan maintained a Legation in London when it was elevated into an embassy complete. But Japan could not saddle the costs on China inspite of the grounds of vicinity possibly for the simple reason that Japan did not obtain a strangle-hold on China and so had to bear her own expenses. India is, however, an estate of Empire and hence a few lakhs more or less on the wrong exchequer do not matter. For consolation let us think imperially.

Wish and Thought.

We have had the privilege of being appreciated by the "Leader" of Allahabad. It is pleased with our remark that "Mr Das dwelt upon the philosophic substance of Swaraj without expressing it in definite form and the resolutions have reflected the same spirit of detached and inchoate expectations." Nobody has disputed the estimate to which we adhere, but the "Leader" goes on to infer that the Swaraj Party is in a crumbling condition. "The forces of disintegration are, however, asserting themselves and there are indications of serious disagreements among the Swaraj Party." Such is the reading by the "Leader" of an obscure political situation. The conciliatory undulations of Faridpur do not, however, show the decadence or disruption of the Swaraj Party which remains steady and unbeaten in its tactics. If the Swaraj Party lost its hold, the Government of Bengal would eagerly seek the dissolution of the Council; so would the Government of the Central Provinces. Neither of them would, however, risk a dissolution for sheer funk. On the other hand, the "Hitabadi" of Nagpur writes: "It is understood that two bungalows have been reserved in the Civil Station, Nagpur, for quarters for the future Ministers. The Government apparently foresee no difficulty about the formation of a ministry in July." It all depends upon the honourable terms of co-operation which Whitehall is able to offer in the meanwhile. For the present, the Government are less confident than the "Leader" regarding the lost influence of the Swarajists; for while the Nagpur Government are eagerly giving the ministers a local habitation, they cannot afford to give them a name.

Mr. Bharucha's Proposal.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha's appeal for an All-Party Conference is a counsel of perfection. The message of unity is always relevant in India because a subject country can have only one party and one policy. In this aspect, the cry for unity is always timely and never out of place. Now that Mr. Das has evinced the spirit of conciliation, the next move should come from the Government. If the Reading-Birkenhead confabulations are a sham or if their results amount to little, we shall find a nucleus of concentration for all parties. Even if a conference of twelve containing such divers elements as Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Das, Mr. Fazlul Huq, Pandit Malaviya, Maulana Shaukat Ali Pandit Nehru, Mrs. Besant, Mr. Patel, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Nawab Ali Chaudhari, met, all the causes of estrangement would flare up and precede the chances of concord. There has not been time enough for leaders to be ashamed of their self-importance. We have a stock of articles with us in which mighty men of valour are eager to confute one another and establish their own political prescience. We have behind us the record of the Delhi Conference which adjourned *sine die*. Since then there has been a rage of self-importance among leaders, and the chill of common disappointment must cool it down. In the present temper of some leaders the recurring questions would be: "What about the Mussalmans?" "How about Shuddhi?" "What about myself?" "How about conversion?" A sense of futility alone will dissipate obsessions. To dismiss the yarn franchise is as easy as falling off a log and a little more time seems advisable for irascible politicians to realise the worthlessness of internecine controversy while the Civil Service entrenches itself against the incidence of responsibility in India. We have no objection to a conference but we have misgivings about the pusillanimous temper of some of our eminent leaders.

"UNIVERSITY OF EMPIRE."

KING'S TRIBUTE TO WEMBLEY.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION OPENED.

LONDON, May 9.

Stupendous crowds on Wembley roads bound for the exhibition blocked the traffic. The Stadium was packed long before the arrival of royalties which was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets and booming of guns. After driving round the Staddium to the accompaniment of deafening cheers the King who wore the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet and the Queen took their seats on golden thrones placed on crimson and gold dais on each side of which sat High Commissioners, Colonial representatives and members of Diplomatic corps. Groups of Indian officers in multi-colour uniforms, Guards of Honour, Army, Navy, Air Force, Mounted Stadium detachments, Nursing services, Military and Naval schools and Chelsea pensioners grouped in the vicinity of dais made a dazzling colour picture.

Though the weather was fine in London with the usual Wembley luck a heavy rainstorm broke out the moment King rose to make his speech and the Stadium became a sea of umbrellas. The vast audience rose and cheered when the King whose ten minutes' speech was audible everywhere in the Stadium declared the Exhibition open. A short religious service followed by torrential rain rendered the clergy almost inaudible.

The opening of the Exhibition was announced by a salute of 21 guns and circling of aeroplanes above while simultaneously the Duke of York sent a telegram to the Prince of Wales announcing the event. Rain ceased just before the Royalties left the dais at 12-30.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, May 9.

The British Empire Exhibition was reopened to-day in state by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen amid great enthusiasm and splendour. The weather was fine though the sky was occasionally overcast. The grounds and decorations have been vastly improved on the last year and present quite an artistic appearance. The Exhibition itself has been rendered more compact and attractive. Many exhibits in the Dominion and colonial pavilions have been changed and supplemented.

In declaring the Wembley Exhibition open to-day the King in the course of his speech at the outset referred to the wise and patriotic step of continuing for another year what was rightly described as the University of Empire. He declared that the Exhibition was a successful instrument of the policy of spreading knowledge of mutual aspirations, capacities and needs which was the foundation of goodwill between the constituent peoples on which the British Empire depended for its security and prosperity. The King welcomed the oversees representatives and congratulated the Board of Management on presenting the Empire in its new aspect and giving a complete, vivid and yet fresh picture. He said he was glad to learn that the last year's results were so favourable and hoped that there would be continuance of the beneficient work of assembling the peoples of many lands to whom the Exhibition would demonstrate how many of their wants could be supplied from some part of our Commonwealth of Nations, while we at Home could see the numerous opportunities offered by the great countries overseas to those wishing wider horizon and new fields of endeavour.

Continuing, His Majesty welcomed the Exhibition's policy of presenting lessons in lighter and brighter form, because those coming to be entertained would remain to be educated and would return to be further educated. He especially rejoiced that housing had been made the central feature and pointed out that the foundation of the Empire was in home and provision of houses permitting healthy home life was a matter not only of domestic concern but of Imperial importance. Finally, the King trusted that the Exhibition at the close would have completed the task of showing our peoples and world generally a picture of the British Empire intent on the aims of peaceful reconstruction and careful development of its resources and earnestly seeking peace at home and abroad. In conclusion, His Majesty prayed for blessing of God that the Exhibition might serve to draw closer bonds uniting the Empire, to encourage growth of commerce within and without the Empire and to promote the prosperity and happiness of the world.—Reuter.

AIM OF EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 9.

The Duke of York addressing His Majesty before the latter's speech said that the new date of the opening had been chosen because it was the fifteenth anniversary of the proclamation of the King Emperor and that the Empire representatives who were associated in this great enterprise took this occasion to offer their humble duty and express hopes for his long reign.

The present exhibition while maintaining the same character as the last year's will present the lesson of the Empire in a new manner. The aim has been to provide not only a complete University of the Empire but also a great pleasure and recreation ground.—Reuter.

KING'S SPEECH BROADCASTED.

LONDON, May 8.

Listeners-in all over the world will be enabled to hear the King when he opens the Empire Exhibition on May 9. The proceedings will be transmitted through the high power station at Chelmsford. They will begin at eleven in the morning (summer time) with military music. The royal salute, on Their Majesties' arrival, will be fired at 11-55 followed by the Duke of York's introductory speech. His Majesty's speech will be delivered at noon after which a short religious ceremony will be conducted by the Bishop of London.—R. S. S.

TYPHOID IN FIJI.

100 EUROPEANS AND MANY INDIANS SUFFERING.

DOCTOR SENT FOR FROM AUSTRALIA.

SUVA (Fiji) May 9

Over one hundred Europeans and many Indians are suffering from typhoid and three Europeans have died. Extra doctors are being sent for from Australia and New Zealand.—Reuter.

AERIAL FORCE IN IRAQ.

SIR S. HOARE INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, May 9.

Sir Samuel Hoare in a talk with pressmen with reference to his recent aeroplane journey said he had obtained a good idea of the extent to which it would be possible to reduce the garrisons and expenditure provided the League of Nations did not throw things into the melting pot over the delimitation of the Iraq frontier. There was every chance of the British Government being able to make substantial reductions in the Middle East. He was very anxious to get the section of the aeroplane route to India going. He intended to take up the matter very keenly despite the financial difficulty.—Reuter's Special.

SHORT TIME IN MANCHESTER

PROVISIONAL EMERGENCY COTTON COMMITTEE'S OPINION.

LONDON, May 8.

The Provisional Emergency Cotton Committee of Manchester has expressed its opinion that short-time movements on voluntary basis can never command the entire loyalty and consequently the trade was beginning to recognise that there was no real solution of the present difficulties of the cotton trade apart from the full-fledged scheme of control and the sooner it was put into actual operation the better for everybody concerned.—Reuter's Special.

WAR AGAINST RIFFS.

FRANCE'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, May 9.

M. Painleve in a statement to the pressmen on the subject of operations against the Riffs in Morocco said he was firmly determined to repress any attempt at tribal rising in the severest manner in order to prevent a possible spread of agitation in French North Africa.—Reuter.

READY FOR DECISIVE BLOW.

PARIS, May 9.

PAINLEVE'S STATEMENT

M. Painleve told the pressmen that France was acting in Morocco in full accord with the British and Spanish Governments. The position at present had been stabilised. No big operation could be expected for several days pending the arrival of reinforcements after which a decisive blow would be struck with all the force the situation demand.

NOTE TO GERMANY

M. Briand told at to-day's Cabinet meeting that his draft note to Germany would not compell Germany to enter the League as a preliminary to discussion of the Security Pact but Germany would be informed that France would decide nothing until a step had been taken. Moreover, the Pact must conform to the Treaties.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT RIFF CONCENTRATIONS.

PARIS, May 10.

A message from Rabat reports important Riff concentrations and says that the enemy in some cases has taken up position in strongly fortified entrenchments. General Chambrun has taken all necessary military and political measures to deal with the situation.

"Le Journal" says that the despatch to Morocco of General Niessel, Inspector General of Aviation seems to be due to the fact that the Riffs are using aeroplanes. The paper also says that detachments of volunteers have been formed at Toulon to proceed to Morocco.—Reuter.

A RIFF RUSE.

ATTACK FRUSTRATED BY SPAINARDS.

MADRID, May 9.

A Riff ruse that failed is narrated in a communique dealing with Melilla area thereof. Over thousand tribesmen apparently advancing on the French Zone suddenly wheeled round and invaded the Spanish Zone. The communique claims that the attack was frustrated and the Spaniards have captured the prisoners and guns.—Reuter.

DUKE OF RUTLAND DEAD.

LONDON, May 8.

The Duke of Rutland is dead.—Reuter's Special.

SATARA CONFERENCE

MAHARASHTRA AND SPINNING FRANCHISE.

WILL BELGAUM DECISION BE REVERSED?

(From our Special Representative).

SATARA, May 10.

"Is it going to be a one-sided affair?" is the question which will be answered in next two days when on Monday the Maharashtra Provincial Conference meets here under the presidency of Mr. Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh Bar-at-law of Amraoti. So far the local Congress men are concerned both No-changers and Pro-changers have joined hands to make the Conference a success though both are vigorously canvassing on the franchise issue which is the principal question to be discussed. While No-changers want a fair trial to be given to the present yarn subscription Pro-changers want to represent that the same having failed the Congress must go back to the four anna franchise if it must survive. In this connection it is worth while moting that while the Poona Pro-changers headed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar are expected to muster strong No-changers there have decided to boycott the Conference and have sent a letter to the President-elect and the Chairman of the Reception Committee informing them of their decision. They maintain that the discussion of franchise will jeopardise the very unity which the Congress at Belgaum brought about between its two wings on the basis of constructive programme and since they do not want to take the dispute to its logical conclusion they say they have decided not to participate in the present Conference. It however remains to be seen whether No-changers all over Maharashtra take the same view. As for other parties the local nos-Brahmins have not joined. The Muslims' attitude is lukewarm. The Liberals of course are not worth mentioning here. The Convention Party headed by Dr. Besant will attend. Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Aney also are expected to attend. The President has arrived.

MAHRASHTRA P. C. COMMITTEE.

Which way does the wind blow can be easily felt by the resolution passed this morning by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee under the presidency of Mr. Madphile of Pandharpur. Vice-President, in the absence of Mr. Chowkar of Ahmednagar, President. The Committee decided by 20 votes against 11 to shift its office from Nagar to Poona on the proposal of Mr. Shankarrao Bidkar of Pandharpur seconded by Mr. D. V. Gokhale of "Mahratta."

It may be mentioned that Mr. Chowkar was elected president in the last elections in order to bring about union between the two wings of the Congress in this province and as he hails from Nagar the office had been kept there. And this seems to be a clear hint to Mr. Chowkar to go. Many did not care to observe even the rule of putting on Khaddar on ceremonial occasions and Mr. Gokhale came to the rescue of one, who had not put on Khaddar and yet wanted to second the proposition, which was first moved by Mr. Wamanrao Potdar, who subsequently withdraw the same.

A letter was read from Mr. Chowkar, President, who wrote to say that as he apprehended that the Committee would decide to shift the office with a view to oustine him, he had decided not to attend the meeting. This evidently put some members on their ire and they demanded that no body had a right to question their motive and up rose Mr. Bidkar to move the proposal of shifting the office.

Mr. Sadashive Khanda Altekar of Satara and a couple of other members opposed, but to no avail.

The count of votes showed that 41 had voted for and 20 against, but as it was pointed out that only those who had put on khaddar were entitled to vote, a recount was taken and the final result was 20 for and 12 against.

It is understood that Lala Lajpatrai is not attending the Conference.

Dr. Besant arrived this morning accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, with a batch of Poona Delegates arrived last night. Mr. V. J. Patel has come, while Mrs. Naidu will not attend on account of ill-health.

MR. G. DESHPANDE'S APPEAL TO ABSTAINERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 9.

Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande has issued the following appeal to his Mahashtra brethren.

"It seems that some of those who want to retain the yarn franchise have started a propaganda against attending the coming Maharashtra Conference at Satara on the ground that a resolution recommending the cancellation of yarn franchise is to be moved there and a discussion and difference of opinion with regard to that question will create bitterness. In my humble opinion the reason is not satisfactory. At Jalgaon last year the Maharashtra Conference held under my presidentship consisting mostly of no-changers had unanimously accepted the Satara invitation. Moreover, in every constitutional body every member has a right to move and discuss all relevant subjects. Differences of opinion there will be, but that ought not to create any bitterness. Bitterness is never one-sided. It is unfortunate that those who are trying to follow Mahatma Gandhi have not yet come under his influence, and learnt the lesson of tolerating opposite views without creating any bitterness. I am sure the very purpose of avoiding the bitterness will be defeated by abstaining in a spirit which looks like a huff. I therefore, request my Maharashtra brothers, who intend to abstain, but who want yarn franchise to be retained, to respond to the invitation of the Reception Committee and take part, in the deliberations with perfect good-will and accept the defeat, if any, in sportsmenlike spirit. I believe that frank exchange of views with due regard for opinions and feelings of opponents will remove misunderstanding in Maharashtra.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, May 9.

The Reception Committee at its special meeting held on seventh unanimously resolved its best to unite all parties and regretted the decision of some Congress Members to abstain from the Conference. The meeting strongly urged them to reconsider their decision.

STRIKE IN LAHORE.

NOT A TONGA PLYING!

RLY. SITUATION UNCHANGED.

LAHORE, May 8.

The tonga and hackney carriage drivers' strike continues and is causing much inconvenience to the public. Not a single tonga was plying for hire to-day and people had to carry their luggage and walk long distances.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

The North-Western Railway situation is unchanged and there is nothing fresh to report. The N. W. Railway Union is trying to raise a loan as was done in the last strike of 1920 which will be repaid. The Agent in a communique issued this evening states that the spread of the trouble subsided after April 27th and has ceased since May 3rd. The success of the steps taken to cope with the situation is reflected in the following figures. In the Rawalpindi Workshops where about 900 men in all absented themselves, over 400 men have been recruited or re-engaged and the work is almost normal. In the Moghalpura Workshops where only 1339 men were at work on 27th April there are to-day 2771 at work. In the Karachi Workshops 742 men have been recruited or re-engaged. The number of absentees of all categories on the operating side all over the system has amounted to about 5,500 men while the number of recruits for operating the duties apart from the workshops now exceeds 2,800.

LAST SITTING OF COUNCIL.

The last sitting of the present session of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day and the only business before the House was replies to interpellations which were disposed of within fifteen minutes and the Council adjourned sine die.—A. P.

ACCIDENT ON M. S. M. RLY.

THE REAL CAUSE.

MADRAS, May 8.

The Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, in the course of a statement to the press explains the real cause of the recent accident resulting in the death of about ten persons at Ponneri and says that it was due to trespass on the railway line which is reserved for high speed traffic only.

He then appeals to the public to put down the practice of treating the railway line as a public thoroughfare and says that the practice has become so habitual that from one section only and within six months 769 persons were prosecuted of whom 622 were convicted and fined small amounts averaging two rupees.—A. P.

BELGIAN CABINET CRISIS.

VAN DEVYVERE TO FORM NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, May 8.

Brussels.—The King received to-day the Catholic leader Van Devyvere, who agreed to try to form a new Ministry.—Reuter.

(A Brussels message of 23rd April stated that the Socialist Congress had passed a resolution affirming the futility of continuing negotiations with other parties with a view to the formation of the Cabinet. That decision marked, the breakdown of the consultations between various parties proceeding during the past week with the object of securing a working majority in the Cabinet.)

DISARMAMENT INDEED!

MOVE FOR U. S. A'S NAVAL AND MILITARY EXPANSION.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

Several vulnerable points in the naval and military defences of America have been officially admitted as the outcome of naval manoeuvres in the Pacific characterised by the record fleet concentrations.

The Empires decided that the previous disposition of ships left the Pacific coast practically indefensible in certain eventualities; while the weakness of military organisations at Honolulu was the subject of a speech by Mr. Butler, Chairman of the Naval Committee, in the House of Representatives, in the course of which he urged immediate legislation to make the Hawaiian Islands the strongest military outpost in the world.—Reuter's Special.

HON. F. J. LASCELLES.

FOUND SHOT DEAD AT HIS RESIDENCE.

LONDON, May 9.

The Hon. Francis John Lascelles was found shot at his residence, Lee House, Romsey. The deceased was the uncle of Viscount Lascelles.—Reuter.

LONDON TOPICS.

THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES.

WAS MOSCOW CONCERNED!

ANOTHER GLARING "RED LETTER" FORGERY.

"DAILY HERALD'S" EXPSOURE.

DOUBTFUL CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, April 23, 1925.

The terrible outrage which occurred last week in Sofia, when 140 persons were killed by the explosion of a bomb while attending a religious service in the Cathedral in memory of the victim of the attempted assassination of King Boris a week earlier, has been followed by an orgy of repression in Bulgaria and a simultaneous orgy of falsehood and misrepresentation in the European press, in which the Communist International in Moscow has been "exposed" as the instigator and, even the organiser, of these two outrages.

It was only a few weeks ago that the "Times" correspondent in Sofia was constrained to admit that recent outrages in Bulgaria were probably the work of Macedonian revolutionaries, but that journal now, in common with all the other anti-Communist organs, has gone the whole hog in assuming the complicity of the Communist International in a widespread plot by the Communists in Bulgaria to overthrow the existing regime by an armed surrection preceded and accompanied by wholesale political assassinations. To those who know anything at all about the situation, and the events, in Bulgaria during the past year, such an assumption is absurd. But even to those who are quite ignorant of Bulgarian developments, if they bring an impartial mind to bear on the matter, the confidence with which the press has accepted the assertions of Communist guilt, for they are hardly more, must appear amazing.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BULGARIA.

That there is a Communist organisation in Bulgaria need not be denied. That it receives sympathy and support from Moscow is highly probayle. And that it has been prepared to take advantage of any opportunities arising from the internal discontents with which the country is seething, is also a matter for little doubt. But that it has been responsible for these outrages is an assumption which is in conflict with the history of events. The present government established itself by a *coup d'etat*. It has been maintaining its power by oppression and terrorism, and the danger to its existence has and has had far less to do with Communism than with the Macedonian revolutionaries and the Agrarian opponents of M. Tsankoff and his colleagues, whose opposition and revolutionary tendencies require no stimulus from Moscow or anywhere else. The struggle in Bulgaria is a natural one between the landed and capitalistic interests and the peasant population. But, of course, nothing suits the purpose of the Bulgarian Government better than to obtain the sympathy of the European press on the ground that it is engaged in the suppression of an odious Communist conspiracy instigated and financed from Moscow, and nothing suits the purpose of the Capitalist press all over Europe than the encouragement of such a belief and to justify the approval of the methods of terrorism which the Bulgarian Government is now pursuing with such terrible ruthlessness, in the form of wholesale massacre of its political opponents.

RUTHLESS METHODS.

That massacre is not too strong a description of the methods being pursued by the Bulgarian Government is shown by the communication of the Sofia correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune." In Sofia itself" he writes "over 1500 have been arrested and already a large proportion of these have been executed. Every known leader of the Communists or present bands and all former Communist Deputies and Ministers remaining in the country have been arrested. Two of these Deputies are reported to have been shot while attempting flight.

"The authorities refuse to give out any information regarding the arrests or executions, but a Bulgarian Army officer informs me that a large number of the Communists, after a military trial, have immediately been lined up and shot. Every one had been found, guilty of taking part in the plot.

"The Government is showing no mercy anywhere, and declares that the Communist disease will be ruthlessly cut out from the Bulgarian body politic."

AN IMPUDENT FORGERY.

The "Daily Herald" this morning exposes as an impudent forgery the chief document on which the charge of complicity of Moscow with the Sofia Cathedral crime is based. This is a letter alleged to have been found on a Soviet agent captured by the Sofia police at the beginning of April. It clearly emanates from the same factory for forged documents which has produced all the material on which similar accusations of instigation of revolutionary crime have been made against the Moscow International organisation during the past five years, and from which the famous "Red Letter" which carried the Tory Government into power at the last elections in this country also emanated. The letter purports to come from the Communist International, is marked "absolutely secret, destroy after execution" and contains elaborate instructions for an insurrection on April 15th and expresses approval of the use of assassination as a political weapon. It has, to use the words of the "Daily Herald" been "eagerly and unquestioningly accepted as authentic by the Press and Foreign Offices of Western Europe. But it is not only, *prima facie*, as clear a forgery as the Red Letter of the British elections, but it is a gross and a Demonstrable forgery by the clearest evidence.

THE PROOF.

Here is the proof. I quote the "Daily Herald":—

"The printed heading of this precious document is, of course, in Russian,

E.C.C.I.

Central Section.

Department for Foreign Relations.

Now such a paper never came out of the "Comintern." For the "Comintern" has no "Department for Foreign Relations," for the simple reason that it is an international organisation, to which no country is more "foreign" than another.

"But that is not all. Not only can we say definitely that such a document never came from Moscow. We can also say definitely where it did come from. It came from Berlin.

"As long ago as March 24, long before the document was published, before it had been "captured," the Berlin "Rote Fahne" issued a warning that a fake was being prepared, though for what sinister purpose it could not then surmise.

"It had discovered that a White ex-officer, now working as a secret agent, a man known sometimes as Gutschinski, sometimes as Druschevski, living at 96, Ansbacherstr., Berlin, had printed, at a printing works in the Lutherstrasse, in Berlin, a thousand copies of forged Third International notepaper.

This Gutschinski forgery bore that same same damningly impossible heading:

E.C.C.I.

Central Section.

Department for Foreign Relations

"Bear in mind that this is no question of a Communist "explaining away" of a document. The "Rote Fahne" exposed the forgery *before* it had been used. But apparently the plotters to their own confusion, had overlooked the exposure.

"It is as plain as a pikestaff. The man Gutschinski—or Druschevski—was procuring this notepaper for use by the forgery department of the Bulgarian Secret Service. Very probably he is himself an agent of that service for it is directed by the former Chief Intelligence Officer of the Wrangel Army, and it is largely staffed by Wrangel ex-officers and by former agents of the Tsarist Political Police.

"And on the strength of this preposterous forgery, concocted on paper faked in a Berlin printing office, two political parties are being indicted for murder, and their leaders are being hunted down and shot like wild beasts.

EXPOSURES IGNORED.

"We may assume that this fresh exposure of the fraudulent character of the attempts to intensify prejudice and hatred against the Russian people and their system of government will be ignored by those responsible for the publication of these new "documents." Over and over again during the past few years they have published similar "documentary" evidence of the alleged machinations of the international organisation in Moscow, and over and over again they have been exposed as forgeries but both the Foreign Offic and the press have ignored the exposures, and they will, in all probability do so again. As I have no doubt, this letter has been and will be exploited all over India with the object of creating prejudice, not merely against the Moscow International but against the Soviet system of Government generally,—which whatever its faults, has many virtues,—it is worth while to quote the comment of the "Daily Herald" on the matter in its leading article, since it puts in a clear light, what is at the back of this persistent efforts to represent the leaders of Communism in Moscow as the incorrigible instigators of all the abominable crimes provoked in reality by the oppression of the Govern-

(Continued on page 14.)

POLICY OF MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

A SIMLA SENSATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 6.

Politically, policy of masterly inactivity and stagnation are the dominant features of Simla's outlook at present. And the blame for this state of affairs must lie to a very large extent at the doors of the recent enactment of Leave of Absence Act by Parliament. Its full mischief is now noticeable, much to the detriment of India's interest. What is being experienced at Simla must be the case as well at Calcutta, Patna, Rangoon and Shillong. Let me first refer to the financial aspect of the situation. There are at present four acting Governors and an acting Governor-General. The encumbents on leave not only continue to draw same salary but their temporary successors must draw higher pay. Then again the passage cost must be borne by India. It is very desirable that some member of the Assembly should table a question to find out the cost to India of these changes allowed by the Leave of Absence Act. But this is not at all. Other Governors are having their covetious eyes on the generous and tempting provisions of the Act and next year some others, most probably the Governor of the United Provinces will proceed home on leave. What political advice Sir William Marris will give next year is writ large on the view of the U. P. Government expressed in the reports on the working of reforms. He will give next chance to Mr. O'Donnell to become 'His Excellency' for some months and thereby create some claim for sucession to Sir William at his retirement. Indeed one of the main effects of this pernicious Leave of Absence Act is that it allows large number of civillians to fill tempo arily these prize posts, thereby extending their sphere and also creating for them vested claims for promotion to the Provincial gadi when it falls due. As a matter of fact past experience has shown that, temporary appointments as in the case of Sir William Birdwood and Sir B. N. Mitra generally end in confirmation. At a time when Indian leaders repeatedly insisted both before the Lee Commission and before the Muddiman Committee the necessity of having larger number of public men as Governors, what we actually see is the increase in the sphere of the I.C.S. Not only has non-official opinion for appointment of a public man as Governor of the United Provinces been ignored but I find that there is a movement on foot even to bring Bengal within the orbit of the I.C.S. on the strength of the temporary appointment of Sir John Kerr. But there is still another serious drawback. The position in Simla convinces me that it is impossible for a temporary encumbent to do anything but accord his formal signatures to the process already in force. Four months are too short a period for him either to initiate any policy of his own or to run the risk of unsetting that of his predecessor. The result is that the temporary encumbent does nothing solid and has a merry time of it. The some may be said of Lord Lytton, Sir B. N. Mitra and Mr. Lev, and also of the Commander-in-Chief, though circumstances leading to General Jacob's appointment are different. The position of the temporary encumbents is still more difficult when they succeed master-jugglars like Lord Reading and Sir Basil Blackett who must have so arranged matters as to leave nothing important for settlement in their absence. It will thus appear that it is essential that the Assembly should record its protest against the very objectionable and loose manner in which the Leave of Absence Act has been allowed to be worked in practice, involving not only serious drain, running to lakhs, on Indian finances, but causing considerable dislocation of administrative machinery. Under the circumstances it will not be surprising if much of Lord Lytton's time is devoted to light side of life and pleasure trips. The impending arrival of the Countess of Lytton will fill the gap in the social life at Viceregal Lodge.

S. AFRICA INDIANS

I have tried in vain to find whether Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to the Viceroy regarding the new danger to the position of Indians in South Africa has reached the ears of Simla and has made it conscious of its obligations in the matter. It is true that Lord Reading has included the question of Indians overseas among the other brief he has gone with, but this issue must necessarily be thrown into background compared with his political discussions with Lord Birkenhead. Moreover delay in this matter will be ruinous. Special duty lies on the Education Department which is now practically run by Indian officers. Sir Muhammed Habibullah and Mr. Bhore should lose no time in making strong representation to South Africa against the proposed injustice and violation of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement. It is a thousand pities that absence of a national government and the absence of national spirit in the present government in losing the Indian case overseas.

Our Foreign Office is rarely communicative but last week it made two important announcements. If the Abdur Rahman Khels as a body have 'surrendered' and accepted our terms 'in full' then the aerial operations and the half-forward policy may be said to have temporarily achieved their purpose. But what interests India most is the prospect this announcement holds out of some peace on the frontier and the consequent saving in military expenditure. The other communique was a warning against the dangers which confront Haj pilgrims this year.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT

I understand that the Tariff Board's report on the question of protection to paper, ink, cement, etc. is already in the hands of Government. It is not known what the recommendations of the Board are, but it will be surprising if it recommended protection for paper. Indeed the case against it was overwhelmingly strong. Government should not delay publication of the Report. As it is speculation about its contents must be causing uncertainty to the trades concerned. Publication of the report would enable public criticism to be ventilated before the August session commences when Government must come forward with its final proposals on the Report. The question of protection to steel industry must also arise during the autumn session. The bounty granted last year would end on 30th September and it is for the Tariff Board to recommend whether any further relief is required or not; if it is the Assembly it would have to sanction it in the autumn session.

It is difficult to judge yet from the reports of the Weather Office, the prospect of monsoon, but hitherto indications are that it should be normal. We are just having a spell of cold as result of showers and high winds. Days are cloudy and somewhat depressing. Rains have however helped to lay down dust.

A local sensation was caused the other day by police hooliganism, in the lower bazar. Police posses pass daily through the Indian bazar is of small width the posse always goes in two formations and whoever comes in its way is hurled aside without warning. Poor and inarticulate fall almost daily prey to this high-handedness but encourage by their practice they even laid hand on a respectable member of the sikh community Sardar Surjan Singh, M. A. an assistant in the Education Department. The Sardar was belaboured in public and dragged to the police station though it was a policeman who is alleged to have shouldered him. This matter was at once reported to the Police Superintendant who fortunately has promised to take departmental action against the offenders. A public meeting was at once called and recorded protest against this hooliganism. The public expects that the least the Police Superintendent should do is to dismiss the constables concerned so as to teach a lesson to the other, especially when it so occurred that almost two days after the occurrence another police posse hurled aside a coolie who fell on a Rai Sahib.

MEMORIAL TO FALLEN MOPLAHS.

CONFERENCE WITH COLLECTOR.

MADRAS, May 9.

According to the "Madras Mail" a narrative of events preceding the recently reported conference convened by the Collector of Malabar, of the leading Moplahs of Pookkottoorr to warn the Moplahs against the contemplated celebration of the memory of the fallen Moplahs in the last rebellion are available. It will be remembered that in August 1321 while the Dorsets under Captain P. Macenroy were marching through Pookkattoor for the relief of Mallanuram an attempt was made to ambush them by a large force of rebels which compelled the troops to open fire and a pitched battle of four hours' duration ensued resulting in the death of about five hundred Moplahs. The relatives of the deceased were allowed to dispose of the bodies and a prayer shed was subsequently erected on the spot where six of the leading rebels lay buried. Attempts were recently made to convert this into a regular Jamat Mosque to canonise these six martyrs and to perform annual festivals in their honour. In fact preparations were being made in secret when the police arrested two Moplahs who were found in possession of materials for pyrotechnics for the occasion and efforts consequently fell through. This happened only a month ago and since then investigations were being made by the Deputy Superintendent of Police who soon found out that secret efforts were still being made by the Moplahs to celebrate what they called 'Nercha' in memory of the fallen Moplahs. This resulted in the reported Conference and a strong warning was given by the Collector of Malabar.—A.P.

REMISSION OF CONTRIBUTION TO MADRAS.

DETAILS OF DISTRIBUTION.

MADRAS, May 9.

According to the allotment made out of the surplus available from the remission of the Provincial Costributions, after meeting a deficit in the current year's Budget twenty-nine and a half lakhs is the total sum to be distributed between the two halves, the reserve half getting two lakhs mainly for expenditure on irrigation schemes and twenty-seven and a half lakhs going to the transferred half for expenditure on schemes of national utility. The Minister for Education gets about eight and a half lakhs and the Minister for local Self-Government about fifteen lakhs. A half of the latter is to be distributed for the expansion of water supply of rural areas and the other half for grants for village communication and the important of second class road in the Presidency. The Development Department is to get the remaining sum of about four lakhs and odd which will be devoted to carry out the programme of opening new demonstration farms, establishing paddy breeding stations in three central places and pushing forward the scheme of land mortgage banks. Deep sea fishing operations will also share a portion of this allotment.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

His Majesty the King received on Wednesday, Major Watson, Officer in Charge, King's Indian Orderly Officers, who was presented to His Majesty by Lieut.-Col. Bannerman.—R. S. S.

Sir Dadiba Dalal has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Bhupendranath Basu Memorial fund.

Lake Hurst, May 10:—The United States airship "Los Angeles" formerly R33 returned this morning from Porto Rico.—Reuter.

Teheran, May 10:—Sirdar Aghdasse has arrived here under escort.—Reuter.

DISREGARD OF PUBLIC OPINION.

PROTEST AGAINST LIQUOR SHOP LOCATION.

SURAT, April 8.

Much excitement has been engendered by the Collector's action in locating a liquor shop in the Bhajiwali pole near Baranpori Bhagol against strong public opinion. Ever since the decision of the authorities to locate the liquor shop removed from Badelawad in Bhajiwali pole various public meetings both of men and women were held in the street vehemently protesting against locating a liquor shop in their locality. Petitions were submitted and deputations of women and of men waited on the Collector and the Abkari Superintendent and other authorities concerned requesting the authorities to refrain from forcing such a nuisance on them. The Surat Municipality also passed a resolution objecting to the above location. The Bhajiwali pole is a locality populated by high class Hindus and religiously minded people and is also a business centre. Besides it is a high way through which women and children have daily to pass for visiting their temples. It is a total disregard of public opinion and religious sentiments of the people to locate a liquor shop in such a locality. Unless the authorities revise their decision and remove the liquor shop elsewhere a bigger agritation in the whole City is expected.

ABOLITION OF OCTROI.

LUCKNOW COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

LUCKNOW, May 9.

A Committee appointed by the Municipal Board of Lucknow has recommended the abolition of octroi from Lucknow and the substitution of the following taxes:—(a) a terminal tax which is estimated to bring in a revenue of Rs. 4 and a quarter lakhs, (b) toll tax from which estimated revenue is one lakh and a quarter and (c) a tax on trades to be paid by traders for the occupation of premises for the purpose of carrying on trades at a rate of Rs. 50 per cent. of the rental valuation. This last tax is estimated to yield Rs. 4 lakhs. The present income of the municipal board from octroi is about eight lakhs. Thus the substitution of the toll and terminal taxes and the tax on trades for octroi will enhance the municipal revenue by nearly one lakh and half.

The Lucknow Municipal Board has by a resolution approved the recommendations of the Committee but before giving effect to the Committee's proposal the board has resolved to hold a referendum of voters on 30th and 31st May. The result of the voting of the tax-payers in general will finally decide the question whether octroi should be retained or other taxes substituted for it. It may be mentioned in this connection that notwithstanding the numerous improvements in the city, the population of Lucknow had been steadily on the decline for the last 30 years. The city now has 23.000 people less than what it had in 1901. One reason for the decline of the population is the decline in the city's trade and the octroi is said to be a great handicap to the expansion of trade.—A. P.

POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, May 9.

The fifth session of the Postal and R. M. S. Conference opened to-day in the Victoria Memorial Hall. Among the visitors were Colonel Trotter, Col Popham Major Rowlandhill, Chaudhri Jalaluddin. In their welcome addresses Mr. Meharchand Khanja, Chairman, Reception Committee and Captain Browne, Vice-Chairman dwelt on the advantages of association, unity, loyalty and important grievances.

Sheikh Sadiqhassan delivered his presidential address dealing with the grievances of the Postal and R. M. S, Employees as regards pay, holidays, split duties and he advised postmen not to form a separate organisation which would be detrimental to the cause. He appealed to all postal and R. M. S. Employees to join the Association. He also spoke in favour of Hindu-Muslim unity and finally urged them to make efforts in order to secure their rights but under no circumstances they were to forget their duty towards the public. The General Secretary read the annual report showing the general progress.

ITALIAN MINISTER OF MARINE RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 9.

Rome.—The King has accepted, the resignation of Admiral Di Reval, Minister of Marine, and appointed Signor Mussolini to act as Minister *ad interim*.—Reuter.

MRS. LUCIA JACOB'S APPEAL.

LONDON, May 8.

The Privy Council has reserved judgment in Mrs. Lucia Jacob's appeal.—R. S. S.

Sir John Barry Wood, British Resident, Kashmir has offered hospitality to Roosevelt Brothers at Kashmir Residency, Srinagar.

Mr. Cherrie, manager of the Roosevelt expedition left Karachi by Punjab mail this evening for Srinagar.—A. P.

Rao Bahadur Narasimha Naidu, personal assistant to the Post Master General, Madras has been deputed by the Government of India to visit Europe in order to study the postal system there. He leaves Madras on the 11th instant and expects to return to India in January 1926.—A. P.

CAILLAUX'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

APPROVED OF BY CABINET.

LONDON, May 9.

Paris.—M. Caillaux made a two-hours statement on the financial situation before the Cabinet which subsequently approved of his proposals. These will not be published till the 12th May when they will be submitted to the Finance Committee of the Chamber.

M. Caillaux on leaving Elysee told pressmen that the Cabinet had authorised him to raise the question of confidence in Parliament on the subject of his proposals whenever he thought necessary.—Reuter.

AIR PAGEANT AT WEMBLY.

New Wembly's first day concluded with a pageant at the Stadium of "London Defended" representing with thriling realism an air attack on London. Warning sirens sounded after which as searchlights swept the sky a squadron of illuminated aeroplanes appeared and penetrated the anti-aircraft barrage and swooped over their objective which was a building at the west end of the Stadium, setting it on fire with incediary bombs while flares simultaneously burst out of the tower at the east end. A fire brigade was summoned to rush up. After achieving exciting rescues the five brigade conquered the conflagration. The concluding spectacle was a realistic reenactment of the Great Fire of London of 1666 in which effective use was made of searchlights whose giant shadows added to the horrors of the scene.—Reuter.

SIZE OF FAMILIES IN ENGLAND.

MINERS HAVE THE LARGEST.

LEAFIELD, May 8.

The last instalment of the report on the census of 1921 contains interesting particulars on the size of families in this country. Dividing the population into industrial groups, it shows that the miners have the largest families—about forty-three cent above the average. The families of professional workers on the other hand are the lowest—twenty-nine per cent below the average. Married miners between ages of 25 and 29 have 1.31 children, professional workers .60. The miner has the greatest number of dependent children, namely, 2.79 between the ages of 35 and 39. The professional worker has his greatest number 1.50 between the ages of 40 and 44.—Reuter.

OTTOMAN DEBT.

PROF. BOREL'S DECISION.

LONDON, May 9.

Reuter understands that Prof. Borel appointed by the League of Nations as an arbitrator of the apportionment of the Ottoman debt amongst the sucession states of the former Turkish Empire has notified the Governments concerned of his decision including the rejection of the Turkish claim that the yield from the sale of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid's estate should not be included when compnting Turkey's debt quota; secondly the rejection of the claim of Iraq and Palestine that the receipts from the Hedjaz Railway should not be regarded as Ottoman revenue for the States traversed by that railway; thirdly the reduction of the original quota assigned to Transjordania. It is understood that Prof. Borel has not yet decided regarding the currency in which the debt is payable.—Reuter.

MR. N. C. KELKAR AT KARAD.

KARAD, May 9.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar came here yesterday noon to preside over the annual gathering of the Tilak High School. Before attending this function he was taken to Ogale glassworks where he expressed satisfaction at the progress made and dwelt upon the mutual harmony between the promoters and workmen. He delivered an inspiring address to the past and present students in which he classified the existing educational institutions into four groups namely Government, aided, unaided and national and emphasised the necessity for the promotion of education by the best means available. Education, he said, was the fountainhead of all progress. He expressed satisfaction at the all round progress of students to-day.

Later an address was presented to him by the town municipality where he exhorted the audience to guard their rights and make voluntary efforts to improve the health and sanitation of the town. He then visited the match factory. Mr. Kelkar leaves Karad this noon to attend the Satara Provincial Conference.—A. P.

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, May 9.

Madras is shortly going to have a hospital for infectious diseases constructed at the cost of the Corporation and accommodating about a hundred persons. A special provision is made for the admission of privileged classes and communities including Europeans and special attention has been given to see that the hospital is situated in a place which has a naturally salubrious atmosphere and that it is far away from human habitations. This is the second institution of its kind in the city.—A. P.

Lahore, May 9.—New has been received here of the death at Murree of Mr. I. W. Bowring, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpinli District, from a rare desease known as Lymohato Leucaemia.—A.P.

LORD MILNER.

CONDITION GIVING ANXIETY.

LONDON, May 10.

After consultation of doctors late last night it was stated that Lord Milner's condition was giving anxiety.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 9.

There is a renewed anxiety regarding Lord Milners health. The bulletin issued this morning says that he did not have a good night and that improvement in his condition has been checked.—Reuter.

CONDITION BETTER.

LONDON, May 10.

Lord Milner whose condition last evening occasioned anxiety was slightly better in the morning. His condition, however, is still very serious.—Reuter.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.

MR. MASSEY DEAD.

WELLINGTON, May 10.

The death has occurred of Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister of New Zealand.—Reuter.

Mr. Massey entered New Zealand Parliament in 1894. He was the leader of the Opposition in 1903 and since 1912 he had been the Prime Minister of New Zealand. He attended all the Imperial Conferences in London and Paris Plenipotentiary Peace Conference in 1921. He died at the age of 68.

GERMAN INTER-PARTY COLONIAL UNION.

LONDON, May 9.

Berlin.—At a meeting of the Reichstag Deputies of all parties, who had experience of former Colonies, an Inter-party Colonial Union was formed and a committee under Dr. Bell, last Colonial Minister, was appointed to draw up a programme of work inside and outside the Reichstag.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE IN OSTRICH LAND.

LONDON, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent with the Prince of Wales wires from Oudtshoorn that the Prince had a great reception from the heart of the ostrich feather country. He received addresses and inspected Girl Guides and Boys Scouts, which movement is very strong all over the Cape. Subsequently the Prince visited an ostrich farm and inspected thousands of birds. The farmer presented a feather which the Prince immediately stuck in his hat laughingly and wore it throughout the visit. He also accepted the gift of a newly laid ostrich egg. Everywhere the Prince was rousingly cheered.—R. S. S.

EARL OF YPRES.

LONDON, May 9.

A bulletin states that the condition of the Earl of Ypres is not quite so satisfactory.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF YORK.

LONDON, May 9.

The Duchess of York had a slight cold and was unable to attend the opening of the Wembley Exhibition and cancelled all other engagements to-day.—Reuter.

FOOD COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, May 8.

The Food Commission Majority report cut that no evidence was presented to support the suggestion that international wheat trade was controlled by a small number of firms exploiting the needs of consumers.—R. S. S.

BROAD-CASTING PLAYS.

LEAFIELD, May 8.

Agreement has been reached between the British broadcasting company and the Theatre Managers' Association as to broadcasting of plays. One of the main clauses of the agreement is that tnot more than 26 plays shall be broadcast and that first nights shall not be transmitted. It is understood that under the present agreement only selected excerpts from plays shall be broadcasted.—Reuter.

HINDENBURG'S ELECTION DECLARED VALID.

LONDON, May 9.

Berlin.—The Election Court has declared Hindenburg's election to be valid.—Reuter.

EARTH-QUAKE SHOCK AT RANGOON

RANGOON, May 8.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity was felt at Rangoon at 4-20 p.m. lasting three seconds.—A.P.

(Continued from Column 6).

of Baroda Railway Station. He was placed before the Magistrate of Nadiad, who refused to grant his petition for stay of proceedings.

The applicant, thereupon submitted the present application to the High Court on the grounds that his arrest and trial were in contravention of the Extradition Act, that the civil litigation is still pending where the genuineness or otherwise of the two documents in question is directly at issue, and that if the criminal proceedings are not stayed his rights in the civil cases are likely to be seriously prejudiced.

Their Lordships dismissed the application and directed that the trial should proceed.

HIGH COURT.

APPLICATION FOR HABEAS CORPUS.

DEPORTATION UNDER FOREIGNERS' ACT.

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP QUESTIONED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Percival).

Jagardeo Ramsumer Tewaro ..... Petitioner.

Vs.

Jailor, Yeravda Jail, Poona ..... Opponent.

This was a criminal application for a writ of Habeas Corpus, under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, praying that a rule nisi be issued against the jailor of Yeravda Jail where the petitioner is confined, calling upon him to show cause why the petitioner should not be produced before the court to be dealt with according to law, and why he should not be set at liberty; and further praying that he may be released on bail pending the disposal of this application.

The petitioner and his two brothers are milkmen doing business in Bombay. Their father came to Bombay about 40 years ago from the village of Ramdupati in Mirzapur District of the United Provinces, and after his death his sons carried on the business.

In 1911, certain parts of the District of Mirzapur including the village of Ramdupati were granted to the Raja of Benares. In September last the petitioner was arrested by the Bombay Police at the instance, it was alleged, of his trade rivals, and detained in His Majesty's Common prison. No notice warrant or any order was served on the petitioner who did not know why he was detained in custody. Subsequently his pleader who saw the Deputy Commissioner of Police in this matter was informed that he was to be deported out of British India as an undesirable foreigner on receiving the sanction of the local Government.

The petitioner then applied to the Court for a writ of 'habeas Corpus.' As no order was received by the police from the Government, the Court held the continued detention of the petitioner as legal.

Towards the end of January, the petitioner was served with an order from the local Government asking him to leave British India under S. 3 of the Foreigner's Act. In pursuance to it he left the same night. In March, however, he came to Andheri from where he could liquidate his business, under the impression that the prohibition order applied to Bombay City only. As he was on the point of leaving Andheri, he was arrested by the Thana police at the instance of the Bombay Police. He was then sent to Yeravda Jail where he has been confined since then.

The petitioner submitted that his arrest and detention were illegal on the following grounds:—(1) That he and his father were born in British territory, and were residing and doing business in Bombay. (2) That the cession of his village of Ramdupati to the Raja of Benares in 1911 during his stay in Bombay does not deprive him of his British citizenship, and does not make him a foreigner, within the meaning of the Foreigner's Act. (3) That the Government of India had no power to convert the said British territory into part of a native state. (4) That the Foreigner's Act is 'ultra vires' of the Indian legislation, and (5) that the deportation order was a misapplication of the Act as the petitioner had been living a peaceful life, and under no circumstances could it be said that his removal was necessary in the interest of the peace and safety of British India as laid down in Section 4 of the Act.

On the petition coming up before Their Lordships, the Advocate-General objected on th ground that the petitioner's presence in Bombay would be a source of trouble. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, counsel for the petitioner, thereupon, undertook that the latter would restrict his movements to the suburbs of Bombay.

Their Lordships granted the rule asked for by the petitioner, and ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 till the disposal of the application.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

PASSENGER FROM AFRICA CONVICTED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Percival disposed of the appeal filed by one Ahmed Mahomed Soliya against the order of the Third Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of smuggling arms without a license under Section 19(C) of the Arms Act, and sentenced him to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The appelant arrived in Bombay by S.S. "Khandalla" from Durban. In his luggage there were some packets entrusted to him by his friends in Durban to be delivered to various persons in India, but he was unaware of their contents. One of these packets was handed to him by a man named Kazi at Durban to be given to his brother in Baroda State. The packet, it appears, contained a revolver and 81 rounds of ammunition. The appellant did not know this until he landed in Bombay and it was opened by the preventive officer. On being asked by the officer if he had to declare any dutiable articles, he replied in the negative, adding he had only his personal effects. One of his boxes was thereupon searched from which was discovered the pistol and cartridges referred to above.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who appeared for the appellant submitted that the appellant was a man of recognized respectibility in Durban. Moreover he was unaware of the contents of the packet. Under the circumstances a fine would be more appropriate.

Their Lordships modified the sentence by converting it into one of a fine of Rs. 200, in default 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

STAY OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS REFUSED.

Whether the subject of an Indian State can be arrested and tried by British authorities before the extradition proceedings are disposed off, was the interesting point discussed during the hearing, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and Mr. Justice Percival, at the High Court, of an application filed by one Malji Hira for revision of the order passed by the Resident Magistrate of Nadiad rejecting his petition for stay of criminal proceedings against him on a charge of abetment of forgery.

The applicant is a subject of H. H. the Gaekwar and resides in the Baroda State. Two civil suits were filed against him for the recovery of monies due on various accounts. The applicant in his defence in both these cases relied on certain receipts alleged to have been passed by the plaintiffs in his favour, and in respect of which the criminal proceedings are now taken. The appeals in connection with both these suits are pending before the Baroda High Court.

In the meanwhile, the District Magistrate of Kaira sent a requisition to the Baroda authorities in March last to surrender the applicant under the Indian Extradition Act on the above charge. While the extradition case is still pending, the applicant was arrested on 3rd April by the Kaira Police in the vicinity

(Continued in column 5.)

BORIVLI BRIDGE.

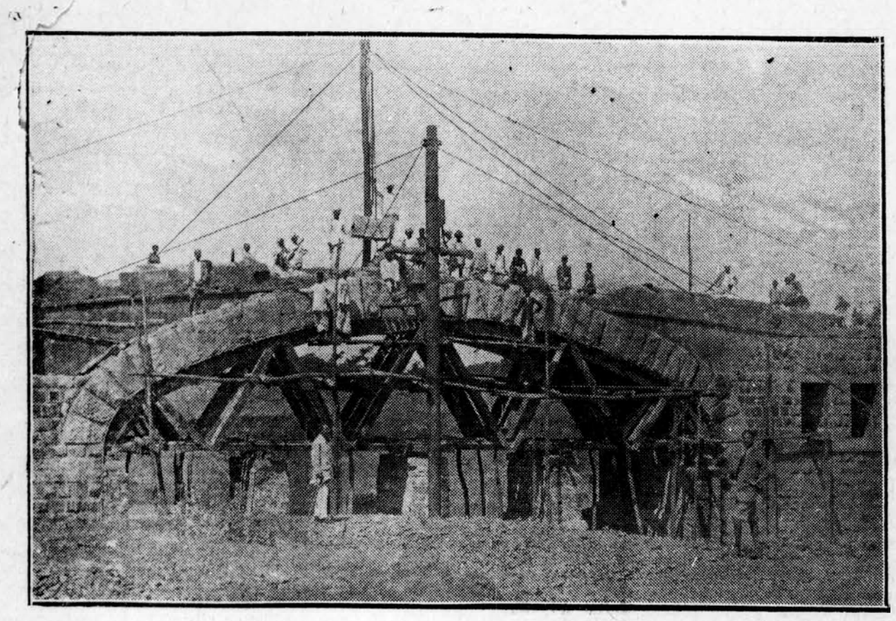


Photo by Bodas.

The bridge is under repairs for the purpose of widening the passage underneath.

A HUMANITARIAN PRINCE.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi was presented on Saturday with an address as a mark of gratitude for his humanitarian acts such as prohibition of cow slaughter and export of animals. Sir Purshottamdas is seen in the photo addressing the meeting.

CO-OPERATION WITH INDIANS.

NO NEW MOVE.

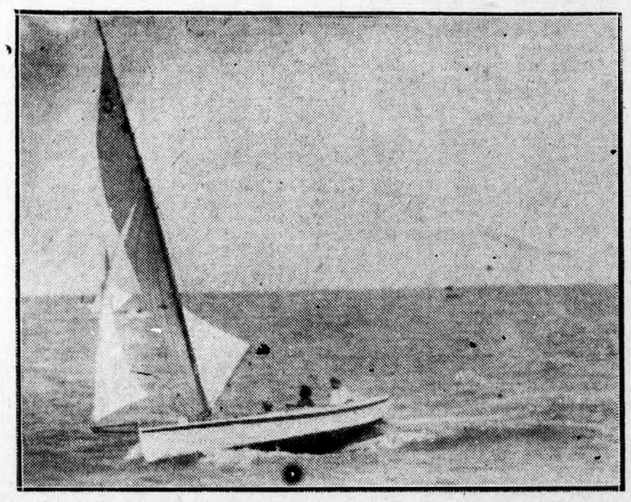
The "Englishman" of Calcutta received the following cable from its London correspondent on May 7th:—

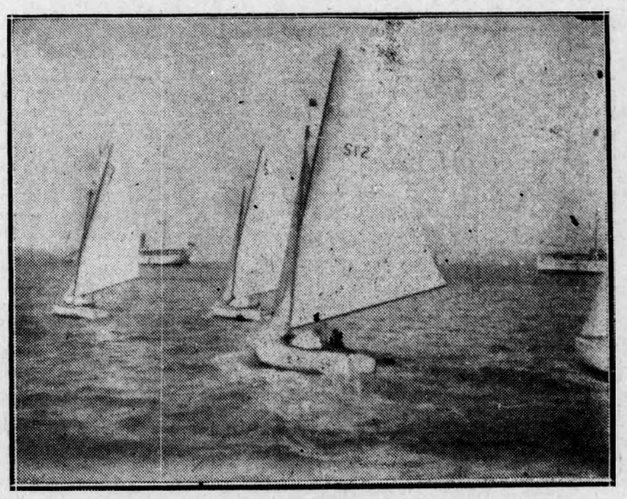
In the House of Commons to-day, Col. Wedgwood (Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Lab.) asked for information as to whether any action had been taken upon the reports of the Muddiman Committee, and whether in particular, possibilities of co-operation with the Indian Nationalist leaders are developing along satisfactory lines.

Earl Winterton (Under-Secretary of State for India), replied that he could add nothing to the answers he had given on March 30, and April 9.

[In his previous replies Earl Winterton intimated that the Home Government did not intend to invite Indian politicians to England for the purposes of discussion. Any constructive proposals that might be made by such politicians must come through the local Governments concerned.]

BOMBAY YACHTING.





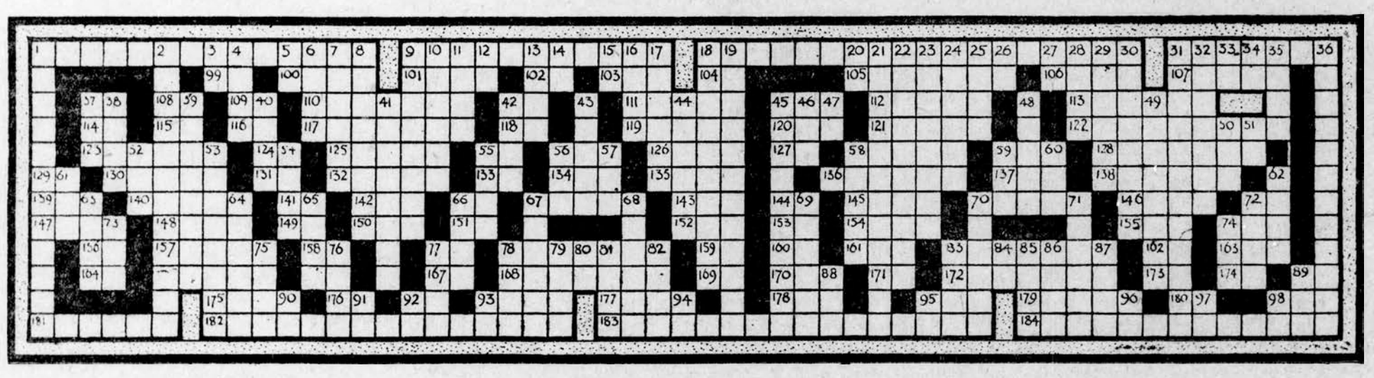
PHOTOS SHOW SOME YACHTS WHICH TOOK PART IN THE ELEPHANTA YACHT RACE ON SATURDAY.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS---WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150
2nd prize Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75
Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize .....Rs. 150
2nd prize .....Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs.25 eachRs. 75

Total ..... Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our crossword puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram published above accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

"CROSS-WORD PUZZLE"

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
18. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
70. Brings forth Young.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Department.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 106.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 55 horizontal.
128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A preposition.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes
181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word)
42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to oars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A licensee.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Enthusiasm (sym.)

CHANG TSO-LIN.

AN ESTIMATE OF HIS PROSPECTS.

The Peking correspondent of the "Journal des Debats" describes the position between the trinity of super-tuchuns now manoeuvring for supremacy in China, Chang Tso-lin, Feng Yu-hsiang, and Wu Pei-fu ("these," he declares. "are the 'very bigs,' as our English friends say"). The star of Chang Tso-lin he describes as in the ascendant, and that of the Chief Executive Marshal Tuan Chi-jui as almost below the horizon; Chang, the Marshal of Mukden, has a good chance, of winning. Meanwhile Feng Yuhsiang and Wu Pei-fu are remaining silent, especially the former; he remains at Kelgan and holds many threads in Honan and elsewhere. Wu Pei-fu is at Yu-choo, in Honan, with 30,000 men who, in this correspondent's estimate, will without difficulty be brought up to 100,000 at a sign from the Marshal.

However this may be (writes this correspondent), yesterday, March 6, the Marshal was represented at Mukden by a special envoy. This permits various inferences. Among others, this: that Wu Pei-fu has, at least for the time being, forgotten his old hatred of Mukden, and is making amends in the hope of an opportunity of falling upon the "Christian general" to whom he owes all his misfortunes. . . There seem reasons to believe that Chang and Wu will shortly combine against Feng; before many moons, Chang Tso-lin will be President of the Republic.

Always supposing that Feng Yu-hsiang and the redoubtable Kuo Ming Tang party are not first in the field—but the party is well split up; its leaders are on no cordial terms with one another—far from it.

The reorganisation conference drags on miserably. There is a great deal of talking. A great deal of correspondence. But the mountain is not delivered even of a mouse. . .

NOTICE.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

If two correct solutions are received, the second prize will be added to the first and divided between the two. If more than two and less than six are received the three prizes will be divided among the five.

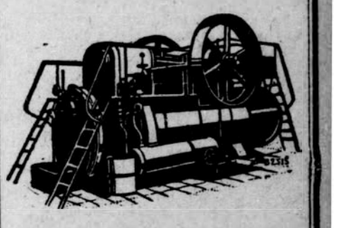
If over five correct solutions are received, then the total amount, that is, Rs. 300, will be divided into 6 parts and given to 6 winners of a raffle which will be held in this office at an appointed time which will be notified.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

BAWLA MURDER TRIAL

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

JUDGE'S WARNING TO PRESS.

EVIDENCE OF MOFUSSIL WITNESSES.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesteday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing of what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Velinker for accused Nos. 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. G. M. Gupte appeared for accused No. 9

The following gentlemen made up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna D. B. Karani, R. D. Morarji, A. Ezra, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr Ruttonsey D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump resumed the hearing of the Bawla Murder Case yesterday in the Bombay High Court. After taking his seat, His Lordship said:—

With reference to the application made yesterday to take proceedings of contempt of Court against the "Times of India." I wish to say I have considered the application carefully and I am of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by issuing a rule. The applications, therefore, stands dismissed. At the same time, I wish to take this opportunity of saying that I strongly object to the comments appearing in newspapers suggesting inferences of any kind against the credibility of witnesses appearing in this trial. In the event of any comment of the nature appearing in the future, I shall have to consider what proper course to follow. I also desire that in the course of proceedings newspapers should use temperate and restrained language and not language of a sensational nature.

Mr. Jinnah entered the Court after the judge had finished.

The trial of the case was then proceeded with.

Ganesh Bhavrao Kulkarni, proprietor of the Krisnabhuvan Hotel, Poona, then gave some corroborative evidence.

A POONA TAXI-OWNER.

Khan Mahomed Khan, owner of the garage at Poona, was next examined. He said he was a taxi-owner and had a garage of his own in Somawar Peth. He knew Nos. 1, 2 and 7. Witness rented his garage to No. 2 at Rs. 4 for eight days. On January 9, accused No. 2 waited for the cars till 10 p.m. but they did not arrive. The next morning witness saw a car in the garage. He saw No. 7 driving the car and No. 1 was seated in it. On January 11, Nos. 1 and 7. took the car away. There was another man in the car whom the witness did not know. The car was a Maxwell and was red chocolate in colour. They left the garage on the 11th at about 11 a.m. After that neither the accused nor the cars had come back to the garage. The rent was not yet paid to him, and they told him that they were going out for some petrol.

In reply to Mr. Sen Gupta witnes said he had three taxis now; he had also drivers to drive the cars. His cars and those of the witnesses were in the same garage. He had a talk with No. 7. No. 1 was in the car on the first day. When No. 1 was brought to Poona witness was told that he was wanted by some Police officers from Bombay at his garage. He was not told that he was to identify No. 1. At the garage he saw No. 1 handcuffed and seated on a chair with the Police officers standing near him. He did not take time to identify No. 1.

In reply to Mr. Velinker witness said No. 2, was asking witness, before renting the garage, to let him have witness' Dodge lorry for going to Nasik. It was suggested that the accused should leave his car in the garage and take away the witness' Dodge lorry. Witness was taken to Indore for the identification parade and there might have been 100 or 150 men there; he did not identify No. 7 then.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General witness said the negotiations for Dodge lorry did not come to anything because the accused wanted the lorry for use at night with set of lamps to which he objected as his car might have been spoiled.

A BOY'S EVIDENCE.

Tatya Mahadoo (aged about 12) said he was living near lake Valawan dam. He had seen No. 1 and 6 before at the lake some four months ago. It was before Makar Sankranti which was on January 14. The accused came there in a motor car and the witness gave them water. There were some others besides Nos. 1 and 6 in the car. He gave them water to wash the car and witness was paid As. 2 for his trouble in bringing nine buckets. After washing the wheels and the car they drove away.

To Mr. Sen Gupta witness said when the water was brought to the car there were six persons in the car. He remembered the number because he had counted the number. He did not say in the lower Court that there were many persons near the car. The driver of the car No. 3 asked for water. And he and No. 1 had no talk at all. He was asked by the Police to identify the men to whom he had given water. Before going away No. 1 asked him for his name.

To Mr. Velinker witness said the lake was at the foot of the hill and witness had gone to the lake to fetch water for drinking purposes. Witness helped to wash the car by throwing water on it. He could not say to what caste the occupants belonged as all of them had caps and pants and one of them was wearing a "pheta." No. 1 was wearing a cap similar to the one he was now putting on; the colour of his coat was also the same. Witness was paid Rs. 2 for identifying accused No. 1, but he was not paid anything after identifying others.

Witness was asked to tell what time it was of the day, and he replied that he would be able to tell the time, if he were allowed to look at the clock. But without looking at the clock he could not tell the time. He knew the months of the year.

Bhima Saloo, a witness from Lonavla, identified Nos. 1 and 6. He knew neither Holi, nor Sankranti, nor Divali holidays. He did not know what was meant by those holidays. He saw Tatya fetching water on the day in question, but he did not remember how many times he fetched water.

The case was then adjourned till Monday 11-30 a.m.

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

PROHIBITION OF COW-SLAUGHTER.

ADDRESS TO H. H. THAKORE OF LIMBDI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and Gowrakshak Mandali a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market under the presidency of Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas to present an address to H. H. the Thakore Saheb Sir Daulatsinhji of Limbdi as a mark of gratitude and appreciation for His Highness's humanitarian acts such as prohibition of cow-slaughter and export of animals and prohibition on slaughter on several religious days.

Among those present were Sir Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji.

The address referred to the various acts of His Highness in which he had prohibited cow-slaughter on certain religious days and the encouragement he had given to his subjects for the protection of animals after assuming the responsibilities of the *gadi*. It expressed the hope that other ruling Chiefs of Native States would follow his example and issue similar orders for cow-protection. The Humanitarian League and the Gowrakshak Mandali congratulated His Highness for issuing an order to prohibit slaughter of animals on *Fagan Sud* 5th following on the advice of Muni-Maharaj Shri Kanti Vijayji.

Mr. Lalubhai Karamchand Dalal in welcoming His Highness said the progress and prosperity of the country depended upon the protection of cattle as the country required them both for agricultural as well as milching purposes. He hoped some day the Legislative Assembly would enact a law to prohibit slaughter as well as export of cattle altogether. The Gorakshak Mandli had recently undertaken a very practical enterprise of improving the cattle breed which he hoped would be successful to the advantage of the country. He referred to the thousands of milch cattle slaughtered in Bombay and said in the last 20 years about 20 crores of cattle either were slaughtered or exported out of the country. He congratulated therefore, H. H. the Thakore Saheb for prohibiting the slaughter of cattle in his state especially during the religious month of Shravan when not one single animal was slaughtered.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai urged the voters to send only such representatives to the Legislative Assembly and Councils who would help them by enacting such a law as they so much desired and which they had so much at heart, viz:—cow protection. So far he said the voters had not exercised their rights discreetly as was shown by recent events in the country and he again urged them to elect only such persons who would fight for their rights in the right way.

Mr. Maganlal N. Shah then read the address which was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to His Highness amidst applause.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas then said unless some constructive programme to protect cattle in India was adopted, he feared, the people of India would have to suffer much. He was glad that His Highness by issuing state orders had prohibited slaughter and export of cattle. It was up to the people to appreciate ruling chiefs' such applaudable actions by suitable encouragement as they had done that evening. One third of India was ruled by Indian chiefs and they all knew how admirably they were discharging their duty. He thought the Hindu-Moslem friction was artificial H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was a Moslem ruler had in his state service 90 to 95 per cent of Hindus while H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir, who was a Hindu ruler had 90 to 95 per cent of Moslems in his state service. He urged H. H. the Thakor of Limbdi to introduce cattle breeding farm in his state which he hoped would be also copied by other chiefs including the British Government.

HIS HIGHNESS'S REPLY.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb in reply to the address said there was no necessity of presenting him with an address for as far as the question of cow protection was concerned it was beyond dispute. There had been no slaughter of cows in his state and he did not think there would arise any such occasion in future. He was against slaughter as he believed that slaughter should not take place at all in any shape. He was told by an eminent physician recently that the cause of cancer in most cases in Europe was consumption of meat. This statement was supported by the mortality in India where strict vegeterians hardly died of cancer and if at all they died it was perhaps one in ten thousand. He thanked once again the Humanitarian League and Gorakshak Mandli for presenting him with the address which he said he so much appreciated.

Sir Purshotamdas then announced that His Highness had promised to pay Rs. 1,001 towards Humanitarian League, Rs. 300 towards prizes for writing essays and Rs 1,500 for the Gorakshak Mandli.

His Highness and Sir Purshotamdas were then garlanded and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NO DANGER TO PERIYAR DAM.

MADRAS, May 9.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the reported danger to the Periyar dam is only an alarmsit report which is entirely unfounded.—A. P.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

A GIRGAUM TRAGEDY.

On Friday at about 8 p.m. information was received at the Lamington Road police station that one Govind Deoji (35), employed in a printing press and residing at Mangalwadi near Girgaon, was brutally assaulted and was in a dying condition. The police repaired to the scene and found Govind profusely bleeding and in an unconscious condition. His assailants had made good their escape in a victoria after the assault. The police removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. The police subsequently arrested (1) Abdul Wahab Sheikh Ibrahim, (2) Baboo Bhicaji and (3) Kashiram Nagoo. The latter were present at the inquest on the dead body of Govind Deoji, held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, coroner, on Saturday.

Parwatibai, widow of Govind Deoji, deceased, said that on Friday at 8 p.m. her husband came home and asked witness to serve his meal and in the meantime he went to urinate. As he did not come soon witness went out to look for him. She saw him lying in the darkness in a lane close to her chawl about 100 paces away. She also saw the three suspected persons getting into a gharry which was about 20 paces from the spot where her husband was lying. She raised an alarm, and the police arrived and removed her husband to J. J. Hospital.

Dr. Henry R. Byrne, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said the bones of deceased's head were fractured and there was protrusion of the brain. There were no less than 17 injuries on the head. The assault in his opinion was most brutal.

Further hearing was adjourned.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

OFFENDERS SENT TO JAIL.

At the Girgaum Police Court before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Sir Henry Macnaghten and Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Govindadass Sunderdass and nine others were charged with travelling without tickets by the Delhi Express. The accused were arrested by Mr. Benjamin Elis, travelling ticket inspector, at Grant Road Station. The accused pleaded guilty and stated that they had no money to buy tickets and prayed for mercy being poor and had no work except that some of them were professional beggars and fakirs.

Two of the accused being juveniles were warned and discharged. Three were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, in default to suffer 15 days' simple imprisonment each. The rest were fined Rs. 10 each, in default to suffer 7 days' simple imprisonment. The Court directed that if the fines were paid recovery for train fare may be made out of the same and remarked that cases of this kind were getting too numerous and need to be dealt with severely.

HURTING POLICE CONSTABLE.

ACCUSED FINED.

Mr. P. L. Thakar, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Saturday in the case in which (1) Fatehmahomed Latif and (2) Valimahomed Suleman were charged by Inspector Karnik with causing hurt to a Police Constable No. 1744—B named Baliram Dewaji.

Mr. W. K. Manker, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D. S. Babrekar, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that at about 8-30 p.m. on 31-12-1924 the complainant with another Constable No. 2479—B was searching for an accused person at Sandhurst Road who was charged with disorderly behaviour the previous day. The accused came out of a Billiard Saloon and asked the sepoys as to what they were looking for and on being not satisfied with their reply, it was alleged, they exchanged words and ultimately assaulted the complainant knocking him down and rendering him unconscious. The injured sepoy was removed to the hospital for treatment.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said they were assaulted by the police constables, who fearing that a case would be brought against them, had launched the prosecution against them.

His worship convicted the accused on evidence and fined the first accused Rs. 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs. 20 or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine was recovered Rs. 60 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

A MOTOR FATALITY.

BOY OF 14 KILLED.

On Friday at about 9 p.m. a motor car driven by one Mohmed Khan Alladat was going from Bhendy Bazar in the direction of Gol Pitha, when Ishwarlal Vithalbhai (14), a Hindu lad, came out of a lane and crossed the road. Seeing the motor car he moved back but again he turned towards the motor car as he saw a victoria coming from the opposite direction. The front of the car knocked the boy down and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that the base of the skull was fractured. He died soon after admission in the hospital.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday and after recording some evidence adjourned further hearing.

Mohmedkhan, the chauffeur, was present at the inquest.

SELF-ADMINISTERED OPIUM.

RESULT OF PECUNIARY DIFFICULTY.

The story of how pecuniary troubles were the cause of a domestic tragedy which culminated in both the husband and the wife taking opium to end their miseries was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Sunday.

Kazi Dawood Kazi Alli aged 65 years and his wife Rahimatbai were both residing at Byculla. It appears from the evidence of the stepson of Rahimatbai, Kazi Ebrahim Dawood, that both his father and mother took opium on Saturday at about 3 p.m. Rahimatbai died the same evening at 7-30 p.m. Medical aid was called for and subsequently the father Kazi Dawood, was removed to J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

At an inquest held over the body of Rahimatbai (22) a verdict of death by opium poisoning self-administered was recorded.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

CAN THEY WORK FOR WAGES?

THE LEGAL SITUATION.

BOMBAY, May 7.

Mr. K. T. Paul, General Secretary, National Council of the Young Men's Christain Associations of India has issued the following on the legal situation as regards the Indian students working in America:—

Recently practical difficulties have arisen in the United States owing to the stricter application of emigration and labour laws against the Asiatics and the indirect effect of it is bound to have on Indian students. This was very glaringly brought to my notice in the States last autumn in connection with certain hardships into which some of our students were suddenly thrown, in some cases owing to a ridiculous application of the law. I felt that the matter should be put right in the clearest possible way and at the source of authority. Accordingly with the assistance of Mr. Charlles Hurry of "The Committee of Friendly Relations with Foreign Students" at the American headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. I called down Dr. W. W. Husband, the Commissioner General of the Bureau of emigration in the Federal Department of Labour, Washington. Dr. Husband discussed the matter most sympathetically and one was constrained to admit how difficult it must be for the department to administer the law when the "status of a student" was being not infrequently exploited to camouflouge "labour". But Dr. Husband was perfectly just and was willing to go the whole length in favour of bonafide students. Obviously I could not ask for more. I was there on behalf of the students and not on behalf of labour. I pleaded that the Department may take any measures it feel necessary to satisfy itself that a particular person was a bonafide student, but that when that fact was established he should have full liberty to work his way through his college or university. Dr. Husband was fully amenable to this precision and in response to my request he sent to me a letter which I am giving hereunder. He has given me permission to publish this letter. I trust that this letter will receive the widest publicity amongst the students intending to go to U. S. A. If any desire for any reason to communicate with me should arise, my address is 5, Russel Street, Calcutta.

THE LETTER.

The following is the letter referred to:—

Washington, November 15, 24.

K. T. Paul Esq.,
International,
Committee of Y.M.C.A. New York.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 5th 1924.

You also asked to be advised as to the point whether students may work for pay and in this connection I beg to say that the Immigration Act of 1924, as you know, provides that a bona-fide student is one who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an acredited school etc. and necessarily this has to be rather strictly construded in order to prevent applicants from using the state exemption as a means of getting into the United States. It was the evident intent of the Congress to provide a means by which aliens might have the privilege of persuing studies in this country, if they come solely for that purpose, and with no intention of remaining here permanently. It is probable that before a Consul issues a nonquota student visa he will require an assurance that such financial provision has been made as to insure that the applicant will be able to maintain a student's status here. However, it is not believed that if a student contributes to his own support by working for room or board, or for a few hours each day, this would necessarily disqualify him for admission nor is it believed that he ought to be prohibited from working during vacation periods. The point is that he must be primarily a student and not a worker for wages with his studies as a secondary consideration.

Very Truly yours,
(Sd.) W. W. Husband,
Commissioner General,
U. S. Department of Labour.—A.P.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSN.

LAHORE, May 8.

The annual meeting of the Punjab branch of the St. John Ambulance Association and the Indian Red Cross Society was held tonight at Government House. His Excellency the Governor presided. The reports of the two societies for the year 1924 were read which showed the many-sided activities of these two institutions and the excellent work done by the two bodies during the Harappa Railway collisino and the Muzacargarh and Karnal floods The Governor congratulated both the institutions on their humanitarian work and hoped they would continue to afford relief to people during times of difficulty and epidemics and emphasised the value of such Associations to the public. He trusted that the work of these two valued institutions would spread year by year to greater extent and benefit of the people of India.—A. P.

CREATION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

MOST URGENT MUNICIPAL REFORM.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S REPORT.

The following is the summary of recommendations contained in the final report by Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipality:—

The day to day administration of municipal affairs is proceeding smoothly but there is room for improvement in the system and methods of work. The details of departmental procedure require better regulation and control by means of rules, manuals or codes. The larger project estimates need to be scrutinized and approved by an independent agency, or by a committee of experts, instead of the scrutiny being confined to the Engineering Departments who prepare them. The Chief Accountant who, in the matter of departmental accounts, is merely a bookkeeper at present, should be allowed access to all the account books and documents maintained in the various departments and be free to audit them. The capital expenditure on all public works has risen beyond all precedence it having recently gone up to about Rs. 3 crores per annum. If the water works be exluded, none of the works in progress are such as require completion in any great hurry. The expert staff being limited, such a rush of expenditure inevitably leads to hastily prepared estimates, frequent revisions of details, excess expenditure over sanctions, and other abnormal and uneconomical practices.

OBJECT OF CHANGES.

One of the chief objects of the reforms advocated is to bring the Municipal Councillors into closer touch with executive work, and to make a larger number of officials and citizens think and work in unison for advancing the interests of municipal administration and municipal problems. The reforms most needed to this end are the creation of Executive Committees, and the separation of administrative and executive appointments and explained in detail in Chapter IX.

By undertaking the present enquiry, the Corporation have made a small beginning in the direction of Municipal retrenchment and reform. The Retrenchment Enquiry Office will continue to be engaged in this work for some time longer. If the working of the departments which have not hitherto been examined is gone into, even an imperfect investigation will reveal scope for economies and increased efficiency. In regard to reforms as a whole, a definite programme has been drawn up and many of the subjects entered in the programme developed into concrete proposals on which practical actions is awaited, and it is presumed the Corporation are resolved to carry through to a successful issue all the detailed measures so far approved by them or by the Committees concerned.

Bombay is one of the fifteen large cities of the world. In point of population it already ranks second in the British Empire. The methods followed in the administration and development of cities like London, Manchester, Glasgow, Berlin, New York, Toronto, Tokyo, etc., have many lessons for us, and one of these lessons is that the affairs of this large City cannot be handled effectively without a continuous study of its wants and defects, and without maintaining close touch with the improvements and developments going on in the Western World. The latest foreign experience also teaches us that Bombay's special problems should be investigated vigilantly and not left to chance or till action is forced on the Corporation under the pressure of an emergency. An emergency solution is never very satisfactory and it will be almost always more costly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

My recommendations, so far as they relate to action to be taken in the immediate future, may be summarized as follows:—

(1) To arrange for rapid progress on the measures of retrenchment and reform embodied in the programme (Appendix I) already approved by the Corporation and to obtain quarterly reports thereon till the programme is fully worked out.

(2) To give effect to the items of programme for which detailed proposals have been worked out.

(3) To examine the departments and services still remaining to be investigated and frame proposals for retrenchment and reform for each one by one.

(4) To instruct the Chief Accountant to inspect the account books of the Engineering other departments of the Municipality and take steps to improve the system of audit so as to provide a more effective check over expenditure.

(5) To maintain the latest information and statistics concerning the working of half a dozen typical cities abroad for study by local officials and agencies and comparison with local methods and practices; and whenever any important local improvement or reform is contemplated, to take steps to collect all available information of value on the subject from foreign cities before undertaking or putting into practice such improvement or reform.

(6) To take very early steps to get the Municipal Act amended with a view to the establishment of Executive Committees and the appointment of Administrative officers, as described in Chapter IX of this Report.

(7) To transform at the earliest possible opportunity the present Retrenchment Enquiry Office into a permanent Municipal Research Bureau, described in Chapter II.

(8) To submit a representation to Government in the matter of the establishment of a Central Development Board competent to deal with all the administrative and development measures and problems which affect the Metropolitan area, comprising the City and the suburbs, as a connected whole.

(9) To appoint small committees, with competent executive officials to help them, with a view to maintaining a continuous study of the special problems referred to in Chapter VI and advancing their solution from stage to stage.

Rs. 7-8

All-India Directory and Business Guide.

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.

The Bombay Chronicle

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF.

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS OF 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

MOFUSIL 8 ANNAS PER MONTH POSTAGE WILL BE CHARGED.

Rs. 7-8

PIONEER HOUSE for SODA WATER REQUISITES
required for
Aerated Water Factories and Coffee Shops. S. W. Hand and Power Machines with Spares. Essences, Colours, Oils and Chemicals. Saccharine and Codds Bottles. Automatic Ice and Ice-Cream Freezers.
Post Box No. 611, Bombay. PIONEER ESSENCES SUPPLY CO.

THE UNITED CHEMICAL DRUG Co.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
122, Fida Building, Princess St. BOMBAY No. 2.
SOLE AGENTS FOR:—
Mysore Sandal Wood Oil Trading Co.
SPECIALITY; MYSORE SANDAL OIL—Rs. 19 per lb.

Rs. 2-8

BOOKSELLERS.

R. S. GONDHALEKAR'S
BOOK DEPOT,
Budhwar Chowk, Poona City.
Booksellers. Publishers and Stationers.
13

FRUITS

BEST FRESH MANGOES from famous Belgaum gardens at Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per dozen. Apply B. A. & Co., Belgaum.
1

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SYAL HOSIERY STORES,
BOMBAY 4.
Silk Underwears Gents Rs. 8; Children's 4; Scarfs 5/8, 4; Knitted Neckties 2, 1/8; Handkerchiefs 1/8 each; Lady Stockings plain 3, 4; ribbed 4, 5; double Sole 4/12; Gents Socks plain 1/12; ribbed 2/4; double Sole 2/8; Children's 1/4; Gloves Ladies 1 per pair. Assorted colours and sizes. Goods sent V. P. P. Free delivery.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS & RESEARCH CHEMICALS.
Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co.
29-32, College Street, Market.
CALCUTTA.
12

For Ans. 12 you can get your name and address rubber stamp including pad, ink brush and box (postage extra) from.
S. BROTHERS & Co.
Budhwarchowk, Poona City.
9

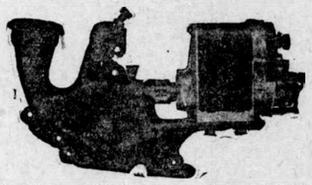
Shri Ganesh Printing Works
Shanwarpeth, Poona City.
High grade job work, book work and Fine Art Printing promptly executed.
11

PHOTOGRAPHERS

FINE ARTS
KETKAR'S
ART INSTITUTE
DRAWING, Painting, and Architecture.
TIME 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M.
Girgaum Road, Bombay

FORD OWNERS!

Eliminate ignition trouble and effect a considerable saving in petrol consumption by fitting a COLUMBO WORM DRIVE MAGNETO ATTACHMENT SET.



Easily fitted, existing timing case being replaced by a new OIL-TIGHT CASTING.
PRICE;—

Set complete with necessary fittings	Rs.	90	0 0
Ditto with "APPOLO" magneto, guaranteed (not converted)..	Rs.	290	0 0
Ditto with Robert Bosch "244" magneto from	Rs.	336	8 0

LIBERAL TRADE DISCOUNT.
Sent on approval, carriage paid, against remittance.
Write for Sub-Agency Terms.
Sole Agents in India.
The Pramashaw Motor Co.,
7, Lamington Road, ... BOMBAY.
No. 40339. Telegrams: .. .. "Pramashaw."

		Rs.	a.	p.
Tilak	Coat	2	4	0
Lokpriya	,,	3	8	0
Rao Saheb	,,	4	4	0
Peshavai	,,	5	0	0
Etc.,	Etc.			

If you want Cheap & Durable **Readymade Swadeshi Clothes** go straight to:—
Messrs. **SANGHAVI Bros.**
at Khatau Buildings, near Tram Junction, Girgaon, **BOMBAY.**

	Rs.	a.	p.
Malmal half Shirt	0	12	0
Lok. Shirt	1	4	0
Twill Shirt	1	8	0
Etc., Etc.			

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

THE KHATRI HOSIERY MART.
HIGH CLASS HOSIERY MERCHANTS.
359, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
NEAR JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

ONE RATE **KHATRI & CO.** **PURITY**
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF OIL, PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, ENAMELS, BRUSHES, CEMENT, ETC.
163, JAMLI MOHALLA, BOMBAY, 9

SWEEPING REDUCTION
UPTO 31st JULY, 1925 ONLY.

GENUINE CHANCE'S CROOKES TORIC LENSES, the last word in OPTICAL SCIENCE,
1000 CROOKES TORIC PAIRS TO BE GIVEN OUT PRACTICALLY FREE BELOW COST PRICE.
CROOKES TORIC LENSES SPHERICALS Upto 4900 D Sph, Rs. 8/- Per Pair Lenses only
CROOKES TORIC LENSES CYLINDRICALS & COMPOUNDS upto 4.00 D Sph. Rs. 10/- per pair
4.00 D Cyl. Lenses only
FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.
Satisfaction to your Oculists guaranteed.
MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFIED.
To be had only at
STANDARD OPTICAL COMPANY,
Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaon, Bombay 4.
Sole Agents for— Dr. THILO'S INJECTION AMPULES.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SEXUAL PURITY.
Read
CONFIDENTIAL TALKS TO YOUNGMEN.
"The author has done service to the motherland by writing it...."—Swami Shradhanand.
"It is a book that every youngman and woman should read...."—"Bombay Chronicle"
THE SHARMA TRADING CO.,
RAMCHANDERLALJI BUILDING,
Opp. G. T. Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

MERCHANTS--
HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO EARN CHEAPLY
PLEASE SEE THE
DIRECTORY PAGE
(EVERY SATURDAY)
IN THE
"BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
the well circulated Vernacular daily.
RATES MODERATE.
Apply to Manager THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR"
FRERE ROAD, FORT, : : : : BOMBAY.

Rs. 5-8

Rs.5-8

Rs. 5-8

Rs. 5-8

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COUPON TICKETS
AT
REDUCED FARES.

Bombay	POONA SEASON	Bombay
Poona	NASIK GOLF	Poona
Nasik	POONA RACES	Nasik

BOOKS OF COUPON TICKETS available between Bombay, and Poona, Deviali and Nasik Road are being issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. Each book contains twenty-four tickets available on any day during six months from the date of issue. A book may be purchased and owned by any two persons whether related or not, and either or both may make use of the coupons during the period of availability.

With effect from 15th May, 1925, the cost of 24 tickets will be:—

I CLASS RS. 192-0-0
II CLASS RS. 96-0-0

As against Rs. 307 which would be the cost of 24 ordinary tickets first class and Rs. 178-8-0 second class. The coupon tickets are therefore very considerably cheaper than ordinary tickets.

Holders of these tickets can alight from the trains at any station on the journey where a train stops but must give up a coupon at the station where they alight.

The joint holders of a book of coupon tickets can use the book simultaneously if they are travelling to the same destination.

In the event of one hundred additional coupon books being sold, it is intended to run a special train every week end between Bombay and Poona during the Poona Season for the benefit of Poona visitors. This will be an additional service; the outward train will leave Bombay at about 18-30 every FRIDAY evening and the return train will leave Poona about 19-30 every SUNDAY evening. Dinner and refreshments will be served on the train. The coupon books will be available by these special trains (if run) and by all other trains between Bombay and Poona except the Race Specials.

Full particulars from the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Enquire at the Publicity Bureau,
Victoria Termi..us.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Wear one and luck will attend you. Secures employment; holds affection of a Lover; ensures Matrimonial felicity; corrects evil influences; protects from danger and intrigue. Over each Ring is performed potent incantations and closely guarded Mantars handed down by ancient Indian Sages. Silver, Rs. 9, 9ct. Gold, Rs. 18, 14ct. Gold, Rs. 23, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 26, 22ct. Gold, Rs. 32. Beautifully finished and set three Gems. Money refunded if your wishes are not granted in a fortnight's wear. Write very legibly when ordering, give measurement, and state in confidence the particular wish you desire granted, enclosing one quarter of the value of the quality selected. Address, Indian Charms, (Dept. 8). Post Box No. 823, Calcutta.

After any strenuous Sport—such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of Horlick's Malted Milk is exceedingly pleasant, for it is the ideal Food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form, with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Of all Stores and Dispensing Chemists.

MOVEMENT OF TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE

MR. DAS'S FAITH IN AHIMSA.

MAHATMA'S APPRECIATION OF HIS SPEECH.

FARIDPUR, May 4.

Amid surroundings of unabated enthusiasm and renewed vigour the Conference reassembled on Sunday afternoon. After the usual preliminaries the proceedings commenced with Mahatma Gandhi addressing the audience at great length on the Presidential Address, the present situation and spinning. Mahatma Gandhi said:—

President and Friends—

I am supposed to be speaking to you to return thanks for the very kind and generous words, spoken about me by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and our worthy President. At the outset I want to tender my congratulations to the Subjects Committee on having finished its deliberations in perfect harmony. It is an open secret and latterly we have ceased to have any secrets whatsoever in connection with our politics and therefore, we have been welcoming and even inviting detectives so as to enable them to detect flaws in our policy detect flaws in our doings and in everything that we may do in connection with the National policy and even outside the National policy. But still as I said, it is an open secret that there were some disputes or differences or dissensions in connection with the resolutions that will be brought before this house this afternoon. But all's well that ends well. I do not recall any Subjects Committee, in which there has not been little differences or little jars, I suppose they will abide with us to the end of time whether they are in India or elsewhere. European cabinets have their secrets but if we are permitted to prey into their secrets and into the secrets of their Subjects Committee, I suppose, we would have about some kind of reports as reports are to be found in connection with our dissensions and disputes. Let us not therefore, exaggerate those dissensions and differences but let us treasure the thought that after all in the end we can unite to a purpose (hear, hear).

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

I read the address of Deshabandhu Das and I have had the privilege and pleasure of reading the English translation. I do not know which is the original, whether Bengali or the English translation because Bengali scholars tell me that the Bengali version reads as sweet and as eloquent as the English version but in any case, I had the pleasure and privilege of having an advanced copy of the English address when I was in Calcutta with a brief little, loving sweet note from Deshabandhu that if I could spare a few minutes I should read that address. Well, I read that from the start to the finish and I was wondering whether he had pilfered every sentiment from me. (Laughter). But I must confess to you that I saw that the language was not mine. The language was that of a scholar and not of a rustic who delights in calling himself a spinner, a scavenger, a weaver, a farmer and now even a Namasudra (Laughter), and so I saw that the language was not mine but the thoughts seemed to have been pilfered and so immediately said to myself, if he would ask me to subscribe to it I would have no hesitation in doing so, without perhaps altering a single word or a single phrase. But perhaps some of you will consider that this is no recommendation whatever for that address but on the contrary that is the surest guarantee that the address is as dull as ditch water. Well, I assure you that it is not as dull as ditch water. And why. Do I want to give you that assurance? You have listened to it. You read it. And when a thing is not dull in reading, you may depend upon it is not dull.

I want to look, continued the Mahatma, not at pharasecology, I do not want to look at language. I only want to look at thought that underlies it; and what he has said to us in that address, if we are true to ourselves, if we are true to the nation, if we are true to the policy that was enunciated for the first time in Calcutta in 1920 with all the great deliberations that we could bring to bear upon that policy, if we are to be true to that then there is absolutely nothing in that address to cavil at. And that address is a re-enunciation and an emphatic and unequivocal re-enunciation of the policy that was laid down for the first time in the history of the Congress in 1920. When I say laid down for the first time in the history of the Congress, it is not that the Congress ever believed in a policy of violence not that the Congress ever believed that we should follow anything but legitimate means but that the Congress never made that declaration but in 1920 we chose deliberately to tell the world that we intended to attain our goal of Swaraj that in order to attain that goal we intended to follow a means that was absolutely peaceful and legitimate, and as I have translated these two phrases or these two words or paraphrased these two words Non-violence and truthfulness do you abide by that interpretation or that paraphrase of these two words. And during the four or five years that have intervened those who have had a part in the shaping of the national policy in those terms and Deshabandhu is one of them, you have no right to expect anything else from him and you have no right to expect anything more from him to-day. Anything more I say, because some of us like Pepper and salt and pepper and salt are eschewed from our programme for the time being at any rate. We have considered it everyone of leaders has considered it, that it is not possible for us to attain our freedom with pepper and salt or with fire and brimstone. We shall be able to attain our national regeneration—shall we say national salvation—only by means that are absolutely non-violent and truthful. Not because it need be religion of any single one of us, it is sufficient if it is our policy, it is sufficient if we accept it from motives of expediency and no other higher motive.

OUR PROBLEM.

We have problems in India to deal with which no other nation on earth has. We have if we are Hindus, to deal with our Moslems countrymen, with our Christian countrymen, with our Zorastrian countrymen, with the Sikhs and so many sections and sub-sections of Hindus which dignify themselves by a name, which does not belong to Hinduism. How are we to achieve the unity of purpose the unity of action between the diverse elements except by means which are not open to any question, namely, non-violence and truthfulness. We will not be able to deal with our Moslem countrymen or with our Hindu countrymen on any other terms. And then we have our provincialism. Bengal thinks that she must rule the whole of India and that the whole of India is to be merged in that little province, called the Bengal (laughter) and Gujrat probably thinks likewise. Gujrat which is merely a drop in the ocean compared to Bengal thinks I must rule the whole of India and India should be merged to Gujrat. Then take the brave Mahrattas with their recent traditions. Why should they not think that they must shape the destiny and policy of India. The Muslim with his still later tradition thinks that he must establish or re-establish a Moslem Empire. From these diverse elements and provincialism there is no escape for us except through non-violent and truthful means, because otherwise we are sitting on a mine, which is likely to explode at any moment. The slightest trace of dirt in us is likely to make us perish and that is why I have insisted in season and out of season upon a policy, not of religion, but a policy of non-violence and truthfulness. You may do anything you like with your country after you have attained your goal.

You may resort to any means that you consider legitimate or proper for the vindications of your country's honour but for me, I make no secret. It is the first and the last. It is my religion. It is the breath of my nostrils, non-violence and truthfulness; and I wish, I could infect every youngman in this hall with that zeal and with that devotion for this non-violence and truthfulness. I know many a Bengali youth. I know that he has got courage, which is matchless. I know, that he is eager to die for the freedom of his country as he is, today living for the country. I know, he is burning with love for his country but I yield to no one of these youngmen in their love for country. I claim if it is not impertinence on my part, that I have also the ability to die for the country as I am, to-day, living for the country. But as I have said it is for me a living death. Death on the gallows has absolutely no terror for me. I believe I have got the capacity for dying on gallows with a smile on my lips. If my hands and my heart are as white as snow even then death has no terror for me. Let it be so with every youngman in Bengal. And Deshbandhu has re-enunciated and re-settled that policy for you. Did he not say the same thing in his beautiful address at Gaya. I have not read that address even now, but I heard the echoes of that address delivered to me at the Yervada Jail. I did not pilfer that news. I may tell you I carried out every instruction of the Jailors but the Jailors and visitors sometimes told me what was passing outside the walls of that prison and I came to know in ordinary course that Deshbandhu had enunciated in emphatic terms the policy of non-violence and the policy of truthfulness. He thinks likewise for you, for me, for himself and for the whole of the country. You know how he has been assailed. You know how many detractors he has, not merely amongst Europeans but amongst our own countrymen. He has detractors in his own camp. What was he to do? Was he to sit on the fence. Yes, he might have sat on the fence if he had not his country's interest in his heart—if he did not dream about the deliverance of his country, and if he was not prepared to say in a most loving manner 'I cannot possibly wish you Mahatma Gandhi a long life because you are destined to die the moment we have achieved Swaraj, because you are living for Swaraj and Swaraj alone and as I want my Swaraj for India to-day, I cannot pray to God that Mahatma Gandhi may live long lest my Swaraj be delayed." I treasure that thought and in that thought although humourously uttered, is the highest compliment that he is capable of paying me or you are capable of paying me, because it is right.

GANDHIJI'S ENGLISH.

SIMPLICITY ITS DOMINANT CHARACTERISTIC.

Prof. M. Habib of Aligarh, writing in the Aligarh University Magazine, says that he knows of few things more un-Indian than the English style of Mahatma Gandhi which runs counter to the tendency of our national genius and the hoary custom of ages. His originality or heresy lies in the fact that he has applied to the English language that simplicity of expression which we have hitherto confined to our indigenous languages. Thus he is described by the writer:—

But he had no other alternative. With a message to deliver, he could not afford that his words should fly over the heads of his audience and his plain and simple meaning missed in an entanglement of high-sounding words. What he wanted was the reception of his views, not acknowledgment of his personal ability. His supreme aim as a writer, has been to bring conviction home to his audience and he has no inanity of thought to hide. Carlyle used to remark that an author's style was not his coat but his skin. Mahatmaji's style is certainly the expression of his unique personality: it is simple, precise clear and as devoid of artificial luxuries as the life of its author. He does not write with an effort because he does not try to imitate. His style is not like that of any other man, Indian or English. Here you will find no classical similies culled out of Addison or Milton, but those homely touches of the Hindi tongue with which our great teachers have always magnetised their audience.

One aspect of his literary career is thus alluded to; that though not a poet, many passages of his speeches and writings are aglow with the poet's feelings:

The public believe the Mahatma to be above the emotions of other men. The serious student of his work will find that it is not so. What puts him above others is his power of self-control Nevertheless, as through a muffled drum, the heartbeats of humanity re-echo from him also. Now in a passionate speech he points out to his companions the moral nobility of his programme or tries to raise their drooping spirits by soft words of brotherly encouragement. He is full of hope as the ideal comes near and of despair as it recedes. Yet through hope and gloom shines his one great characteristic—a fearless and indomitable courage. He has plenty of material for the finest poetry,—only if the demands of the intellect had not required its suppression. Nevertheless the reader of "Young India" will recollect innumerable passages in which the poetic inspiration shines through. And the light is not less alluring because it is shaded.

LONDON TOPICS.

(Continued from page 9.)

ments and the miseries of the peoples in the country in which they occur.

HOT UPON THE SCENT.

Referring to the two letters, the one used at the British elections and the one now being used in connection with the Bulgarian outrage, the "Herald" says,

"We know, at all events, that they were both fabricated by those who hope to restore the Old Order in Russia. Upholders of Things as They Are sympathise in all countries with that desire. This explains their alarm over the agreement between British and Russian Trade Unionists as well as their eager acceptance of any lie, any forgery that can damage the New Order in Russia.

"There are aspects of that New Order which we dislike. We should certainly be sorry to see it reproduced exactly here. But compare it with the Old Tsarist system: for no sincere Labour man or woman can there be any hesitation between them.

"It is safe enough against its enemies. The fact that they are driven to employ such dirty weapons against it discovers their character and their desperate straits. This exposure will add to their discredit and discomfiture. We have always felt sure that in time the origin of the Zinovieff letter would be revealed. Now we know how such things are manufactured and who manufactures them. We seem to be hot upon the scent."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN ENGLAND.

One of the weaknesses of the administration of justice in England is the infrequency with which the decisions of the Court are criticised in the press. There was a time when the verdict of a jury or the judgment of a judge in a case of any prominence was sure of a considered criticism in the leading journals, which were not afraid to express the public view, when there was any ground for supposing that there was a possibility of a miscarriage of justice. Nowadays, the courts enjoy an immunity from public criticism which does not in the opinion of most people encourage the maintenance of that standard of purity and care in the administration of justice which is so essential to the maintenance of public confidence in those who administer it. One disturbing feature of recent times has been the frequency with which the intentions of a jury, as expressed in their verdict, are overridden by judges who have formed a different view of the case and go out of the way in translating a verdict into what they are pleased to consider its legal significance, to deprive the party, in whose favour the jury have decided, of the benefit of their decision. The recent case of "Mr. A." was an instance of this, but a more glaring one was that of Mrs. Donnistoun, the circumstances of which are no doubt well-known to your readers. In this case it was quite obvious, from his conduct of the case, that the notorious Mr. Justice MacCardie, had formed an adverse attitude to the plaintiff, Mrs. Donnistoun, from an early stage of the case. The jury, however, despite his obvious efforts to "lead them up the garden path," took an independent view and returned a verdict giving the plaintiff £500 damages. The Judge, after considering his decision for some days, nullified this by deciding that, legally, the verdict could not be interpreted as one in favour of the plaintiff though the jury specifically awarded her damages,—a decision which the lay mind finds it difficult to reconcile with a proper interpretation of a legal system based on the principle of leaving the ultimate decision of the merits of a claim in the hands of a jury and not of a judge. That is not a solitary instance of the defiance of the jury's view in civil case.

THE CASE OF NORMAN THORNE.

Paradoxically, we find, that when it comes to a question of criminal procedure, the verdict of a jury, when it comes before the Court of Criminal Appeal is regarded by the same judges as invested with peculiar sanctity, which it ought to be in a case of acquittal, but not necessarily so where it is a verdict of condemnation, since a Court of Criminal Appeal has been set up by Parliament to revise the proceedings of the Criminal Courts.

In the case of Norman Thorne, who yesterday paid the penalty for a crime, if he was guilty of it,—as to which there is great doubt in the public mind,—of a very odious character, there was a very grave conflict of medical testimony. Thorne's story was that he returned to the hut in which he lived late at night to find that Elsie Cameron had hanged herself. Terrified by the situation, he lost his head and proceeded to dispose of the body which was discovered, dismembered and buried in the garden, some weeks after. Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the eminent pathologist, who gave evidence for the Crown, held that the body showed no signs of asphyxiation by hanging and that the marks of injury indicated a fatal assault with a heavy weapon. Three very eminent medical men called for the defence stated positively that there were marks on the neck consistent with the story told by Thorne, that the bruises on the body might well have been caused after death, and that a blow with the weapon suggested by the prosecution must inevitably have smashed the skull, which was intact. The Act of Parliament, under which the Court of Criminal Appeal functions, provides in the case of a conflict of expert medical testimony for the reconsideration of the facts by a special medical commission, and one would have thought that here was essentially a case where the provision for a medical commission should have been brought into operation. The Court of Appeal however declined to listen to such a suggestion and the Lord Chief Justice, without calling upon Counsel for the Crown, dismissed the appeal in almost contemptuous terms.

THE "LAW JOURNAL'S" CRITICISM.

This decision has shocked, not only the public, but the legal profession. Many leading counsel who were in court were astounded by the failure to call upon the Crown to meet the strong case put forward by Thorne's counsel, and for once in a way the press has been moved to protest. Very strong criticism of the whole procedure and the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice has been published by the "Law Journal," which of course, voices the views of the legal profession. Despite this, and the public protests by many eminent public men the Home Secretary refused to interfere and the execution of Thorne took place yesterday. Apart from the question of murder, the circumstances of the case revealed Thorne as a man with whom nobody could have much sympathy. But that does not justify his execution for a crime which it is so doubtful that he committed, and the affair has left a very uneasy feeling in the minds of a large number of people, who feel that Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who is always called in by the Crown in these cases, is being invested with a pontifical authority that tends to become a public danger.

There is some hope however that, now at least, one or two organs have taken their courage in their hands and justified their prerogative to independent criticism. Judges may be a little more careful in their consideration of criminal appeals. Lord Birkenhead, who continues to eke out a precarious existence as a mere Secretary of State with five thousand a year, by contributions to the press, has given it as his considered opinion, in an article in a Sunday paper a few days ago, that the Court of Criminal Appeal has exercised a healthy influence in making the judges of first instance more careful in their conduct of criminal trials, in the knowledge that their procedure may come under review by a superior court. What is equally necessary is a healthy public criticism of the superior court to ensure as much care and concern in the review of trials as in their original conduct.

NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(By MAHATMA GANDHI).

A Muslim friend met me at Dungargadh station and told me that the process of deifying me especially among the Gonds was going on as merrily as ever. I have expressed my horror and strongest disapproval of this type of idolatry more than once. I claim to be a mere mortal, heir to all the weaknesses that human flesh betrays. It would be infinitely better that the Gonds should be taught to understand the meaning of my simple message than that they should indulge in a meaningless deification of me which can do no good either to them or to me and can intensify the superstitious nature of such simple people as the Gonds. I bespeak the help of every Congressman in the necessary work of undeceiving the Gonds of their error.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

At one of the stations on the way to Calcutta I found to my great joy a number of untouchables. They presented me with a piece of Khadar spun and woven by them. The workers told me that the most substantial work was really done by the untouchables. They were giving up drink and carrion and taking to Khaddar. Had I not been told that the people I met at this station, Jharsingada, were untouchables I should not have distinguished them from the rest of the company.

KHADDAR.

At Raigadh I was astounded to hear that there was not a single spinning wheel. The men who had come to meet me quietly told me that some of them wore what the poor people from the interior brought. They informed me that Khaddar has become very popular among the people in the villages and that if there was more interest taken in the work, it could easily become universal. The people of the Central Provinces including Chhatisgad are specially adapted for the wheel and the loom which merely await organisation.

SPLITTING HAIRS.

A well-known Congressman for whom I have great regard and who prides himself on being a disciplinarian was found the other day not being wholly dressed in Khaddar. I thought that he was fully dressed in Khaddar. But the friends who lived in the same town with him knew better and asked me to persuade this friend to respect the Congress resolution. The friend frankly admitted that all the articles of his clothing were not made of Khaddar, but said that in having come to me he was not on Congress work. This was a hair splitter for which I was wholly unprepared especially from a disciplinarian. I enjoyed no private relations with him. He came to discuss with me public affairs and therefore I thought that in coming to see me he had come on Congress or public work But the friend held otherwise and said that he came to see me not on Congress business. I told him such hair-splitting distinctions delayed the advent of Swaraj. The Congress resolution in my opinion provides for exceptional circumstances in which Khaddar dress may be dispensed with without the wearer forfeiting his membership. It does not absolve members from the natural obligation to wear Khaddar on all occasions. If men at the top resort to find distinction for not wearing Khaddar, it is impossible for the common folk to conform to the Khaddar dress unless it becomes cheaper and more easily available than foreign calico. They expect the leaders to go the whole length in order to enable them to go a quarter.

SCRATCHING a fiery, itching skin is not only embarrassing but dangerous. It is by far the greatest cause of minor spots, pimples and rashes spreading and developing into stubborn disease.

Why endure skin torment when a little Zam-Buk will bring blessed relief in cooling and soothing the angry, inflamed surfaces.

Zam-Buk, a unique healing balm compounded from certain rare herbal extracts, is so pure and refined that it is readily absorbed by the tiny pores. Thus it kills and expels disease germs even in the *innermost* tissues, removes all trace of poison and corruption, and restores a clear healthy condition of skin.

Even in chronic forms of eczema, impetigo, psoriasis, ringworm, boils, old sores, ulcers, piles, blood-poisoning, etc. which have refused to yield to all other treatment, Zam-Buk is found to quickly

SOOTHE & CURE

Of medicine dealers everywhere. Rs. One or Rs. 2-4 per box. By post from Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; etc.

"RELIGION" AND POLITICS.

To THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I am sure your readers will be interested to hear about the way in which election campaigns are carried on in South Kanara District.

Recently there occurred a vacancy of a seat in the Madras Legislative Council owing to the appointment of a member to the post of the Public Prosecutor. First there were two candidates for the seat, one being the former member himself, and the other was one Mr. A. B. Shetty, who is the editor of a paper and an able worker of the district. His candidature was supported by the Nationalist Party of Madras Legislative Council and subsequently he took the Swarajists' pledge. Now it was thought that his position was quite secure, his rival having become unpopular by accepting a Government title and a Government job.

But there was an unexpected turn in the events. A young gentleman, named Manjaya Hegde, offered himself as the third candidate. He is the head of a famous temple called Dharmasthala which is feared and respected throughout the district. No Hindu dares to incur the displeasure of god Manjunath of this Temple, who is considered to be quite strict in enforcing obedience from the people. Since Mr. Hegde is the head of the temple it was thought that the election of this gentleman would please god Manjunath, and soon the belief spread that any voter refusing his vote to Mr. Hegde would incur the displeasure of the god. Rumours were current that many voters who hesitated to support him suffered immensely and were subsequently relieved on promising their votes to him. In a short time many voters agreed "to give their votes to Dharmasthala god."

Mr. Hegde is a young, inexperienced man having absolutely no public work to his credit and unknown in political circles. Yet he was fortunate to be backed up by a powerful god. He had to hold no public meetings and issue no manifestoes. He had not to explain to the voters his political views. But he succeeded in defeating his Swarajist rival in spite of the efficiency and influence of the latter.

South Kanara has thus established the superiority of "Religion" over Politics. The voters have proved that they are "Hindus" first and Nationalists afterwards. What are man's efforts against god's? So long as Mr. Hegde is a candidate, none else in future has a chance against him unless the other is backed up by a greater god. But then how fine it would be to watch rival gods contesting a seat in a Legislative Council! It would be a sight for men to see.—Yours, etc.,

P. V. UPADHYAYA.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru, M.L.A., is being prosecuted by the police on the alleged ground of his driving his car with no tail lights and with head lights insufficiently bright. The Pandit admitted he was using cycle oil lamps for his head lights, but he asserted they were strong enough and maintained that the tail light was burning.

A representative meeting of the Thana district public assembled under the presidency of Mr. N. H. Hay I.C.S., Collector of Thana was held at Palghar on 9th May to elect District and Taluka committees to collect subscription in response to the Viceroy's appeal for the leprosy relief fund. About two hundred people from all parts of the district were present.—A. P.

WOLSELEY

It isn't the first cost so much as the running costs that must be considered when buying a car.

A car like the Wolseley, on account of its high grade design, material and construction, must be expensive, but it is a better **INVESTMENT** than a car that frequently visits the repairer.

Moreover, the better the car the lower the annual rate of depreciation.

"WOLSELEY"
MOTORS LIMITED.
(Vickers Ltd.)
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, BOMBAY.
Also at
42, Chowringhee, : : CALCUTTA.
Cashmere Gate, : : DELHI.
L. A. S.

Your Children, too, Can be Sturdy and Healthy

MILLIONS of children in India are underfed—undersized—undernourished. But yours need not be! Feed them this delicious health food—QUAKER OATS—and their little faces and bodies will glow with health and vitality. One potful of QUAKER OATS builds as much muscle as two of rice or three of meat .... Doctors everywhere recommend it. Easy to prepare—easy for the children to digest—yet won't heat their little bodies.

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats

225

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY.
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 18 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Laksimi Datt's Lane.
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

FREE TO ALL

"SPIRITUAL RECORDER"—the only All-India psychical monthly review, devoted to Occultism, Spiritualism, Mysticism, New thought, etc., for Self-culture and Spiritual Enlightenment. Perennially Interesting. A Mind Tonic. Remit Ann. Subs. Rs. 3. FREE—to New Subscribers "Yogic and Mystic Secrets" price Rs. 2-8. Free Fellowship, etc. THE ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE, DACCA. GHOST MIRROR BOX—Instrument for seeing spirit appearances, Rs. 2-8 with directions. PLANCHETTE—Inst. for communicating with spirit friends. Rs. 3-4

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SOFIA CATHEDRAL.

HUNDREDS DEAD AND WOUNDED.

EYE-WITNESSES' ACCOUNTS.

The "Morning Post" correspondent at Belgrade wired on April 17 as follows:—

In the whole of its stormy history since the war Bulgaria has not had such a disastrous day as yesterday, when during a Requiem in Sofia Cathedral for the murdered Deputy, General Georgieff, two infernal machines exploded among the congregation. The service was attended by members of the Government, members of Parliament, and representatives of the Army. The force of the explosion was so great that the whole, ceiling fell on the heads of those present. Soldiers immediately took possession of the church, and began the work of dragging the killed and injured from beneath the ruins.

Up to now 100 dead have been taken from the ruins. The injured include the Premier M. Zankoff; M. Velkoff, Minister of War; M. Kalfoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and M. Bobochevsky, Minister of Commerce. M. Rouseff, Minister of the Interior, the President of the Chamber, M. Kouleff, the personal secretary of M. Zankoff, and the Metropolitan of Sofia, who conducted the Requiem, were also seriously injured. Among the victims are many generals and civil servants.

After undergoing treatment in hospital the Ministers held a special Cabinet meeting, at which it was decided to declare martial law throughout Bulgaria, to use drastic measures against all dangerous elements in Sofia, and to cause the arrest of all active opponents of the present *regime*.

It is expected that all the arrested persons will be brought to Sofia. Hospitals and private nursing homes are full of the injured. All transport in Bulgaria is stopped as well as private telegraphic communication. The people of Sofia are keeping to their homes for fear of being killed in the streets.

To-day the last Simplon express arrived in Belgrade from Sofia. The Bulgarian Government has prohibited Bulgarians from leaving the country. All communication between Jugoslavia and Bulgaria has been suspended.

EX-WAR MINISTER'S ACCOUNT.

M. Liapcheff, the former War Minister, gave the following first-hand account of the explosion to the "Times" correspondent:—

"Suddenly a tremendous explosion occurred and all became dark. Fortunately, I was standing almost below a pair of arches and I escaped without injury, not even losing my balance. A minute later the fumes began to disperse and, with six or seven others, I found myself standing while every one else was lying on the ground. Fragments of masonry were falling from the walls and the roof, where the bomb had, in all probability, been placed. Gradually, amid groans and cries, the congregation, which a minute before had been listening to Monseigneur Stephan, Archbishop of Sofia, began to show signs of life. There was a general rush towards the doors and windows, many of which were now wide gaps. Happily, none of the officiating priests were killed and a few seconds later the work of rescue was begun. Many deeds of bravery were performed and the greatest chivalry was shown towards the women and children."

The Prince Minister, Professor Zsankoff, made the following statement:—

Bulgaria is passing through a most difficult period. The discoveries of Communist activities which have recently been made and the events of the past few days go to prove that Bulgaria is the object of a campaign which aims at the destruction of peace and order. The Government has irrefutable proofs that, apart from the activities of subversive elementst in Bulgaria, there is also considerable collaboration from abroad. The Government is conscious of its duty, and regards the situation with calm. It has taken the necessary measures, within the limits of the law, to prevent trouble and disorders. In this task the Government is hindered greatly by the lack of means sufficient to deal with the situation, but hopes that knowledge of Bulgaria's real position in competent circles will assure the benevolence of the Powers."

ANOTHER MURDER.

In the early hours of April 17 the body of a dead man was placed on the same spot on the Boulevard Dondukoff in Sofia where Professor Mileff was murdered two months ago. Pinned to his chest was a statement saying that the murdered man had been condemned to death by the Interior Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and that sentence had been duly executed. With this statement was a fascimile of a letter from the murdered man, whose name is Milan Manuleff, originally of Macedonia, describing exactly how he had killed Professor Mileff, saying under whose instructions he had been working, and also declaring that he recognised that he merited death.

Manuleff was a notorious criminal and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment before the war, but was afterwards pardoned by the Stambulisky Government.

The "Times" correspondent at Sofia wired as follows on April 18:—

ARRESTS OF COMMUNISTS.

All is quiet throughout the country, both here and in the provinces. Traffic was prohibited in the streets of Sofia yesterday, but to-day it was allowed until 7-30 p.m.

Many Communists and some Agrarians have been arrested and, it is stated, a certain number of the former were killed during Friday night. This is regrettable, but it must be remembered that the authorities and the mass of the population have been subjected to terrible provocation and ordinary standards and values of human life have undergone a severe shock. After such a terrible tragedy as the bomb explosion in the Sveta Nedelia Cathedral on Thursday, one cannot profess to judge men's actions by the ordinary standards of life, and it is unfortunately true that several members—even young boys—of families which were mourning their dead killed in the explosion, went *berserk* on the night following the catastrophe, and to their hands can be attributed many of the retaliatory acts which followed. By now the Government is firmly in control and it is to be hoped that the advice given by the best leaders of public opinion against reprisals will be listened to.

It is reported that one of the Cathedral bell-ringers disappeared after the outrage, and that he has since been found by the police, to whom he is said to have confessed that a few hours before the explosion three men asked permission to visit the roof as they were desirous of obtaining a good view of Sofia, and that, although this was against orders, he allowed them to go up. It seems probable that the bomb was then placed in position, and that another visit may have been made later in order to set the time-fuse. In this connexion a Bulgarian captain of Engineers and a probationary priest have been arrested, the captain on suspicion of having assisted in the manufacture of the bomb, and the priest because he is thought to have connived at the crime in some minor way.

Among others arrested were the former Communist Deputy, Petrini, and the agitator, Marco Friedmann. They had taken rooms in the house of a Frenchwoman, who is the widow of a Bulgarian. On entering the house the police were confronted by the woman, who denied that Petrini and Friedmann were inside. During the search which was made one room was found locked. When the police demanded that it should be opened the woman confessed everything, but begged the police not to enter as the occupants were heavily armed, and would open fire. The police finally forced their way in, and found Petrini, Friedmann, and another man, and although fully armed with pistols and bombs, they surrendered without resistance. Another interesting case is that of a man disguised as an officer, on whose person was found a list of the Cabinet which it was hoped to create if the Cathedral explosion had destroyed the present Government. Also, a few minutes after the outrage the police succeeded in arresting a group of armed men loitering near the War Ministry, who, in the event of their receiving a signal, had intended to rush the building.

Last night General Vulkoff, Minister of War, convoked leaders of all the recognized Parties, including Draguieff's Agrarians, and explained the situation to them. He appealed for support for the Government during its struggle to maintain order, and assured them that martial law would cease when conditions permitted. All the Opposition leaders are reported to have agreed to support the Government and to have undertaken to inform their Parties of their decision. This is highly satisfactory, but it is only natural, as all good Bulgarians, regardless of their political creeds, cannot but condemn a crime which, it is now generally agreed, was one of the most inhuman committed during the present century.

ARCHBISHOP'S COURAGE.

This morning and afternoon countless little groups of men, women, and children could be seen following hearses to the cemetery. The authorities have forbidden any church services and entry to the cemetery is prohibited to all except those with special passess. Among the most tragic cases may be cited—that of M. Paskaleff, Mayor of Sofia, who was killed, together with his wife and children. Twelve general officers lost their lives in the Cathedral. Mention must be made of the courage of Monseigneur Stephan, Archbishop of Sofia, who was the officiating prelate, who, although he was hurled to the ground by the force of the explosion, immediately recovered his composure, and in a loud voice "appealed to the congregation to be calm and invoked the blessing of God."

COMMUNIST PLANS DISCLOSED.

SOFIA, April 20.—At 11 o'clock this morning of the police found Captain Minkoff, the ringleader of the group of Communists who were responsible for exploding the bomb during the requiem service for the murdered General Georghieff in the Sveta Nedelia Cathedral on Thursday. The Communists resisted the police, and in the ensuing streets fight Minkoff was killed.

Further details to hand begin to throw light on the *personnel* engaged and the methods adopted by the conspirators responsible for the outrage in the Cathedral. A committee of ten has been directing the Communist activities throughout Bulgaria, among the members of which Captain Minkoff and Yankoff, the former Deputies Petroff Grantcharoff and Belitvy were the most prominent. The plan to blow up the Cathedral when all the members of the Government were congregated there was conceived some time ago, and during March Minkoff who was a Bulgarian engineer officer, visited the Cathedral in order to study the possibilities for carrying out the crime. He was an expert on explosive matters, and spent two years in Moscow studying.

The Committee discussed who would be the best person to assassinate in order to necessitate a State funeral which would attract Ministers to the Cathedral, and General Georghieff was selected. As soon as the general had been murdered, preparations for the principal crime were pushed forward, and a sacristan belonging to the cathedral was bribed to give his aid. The ingredients for the infernal machine, which was responsible for the damage, were muggled into the Cathedral until everything was ready. Fully a quarter of an hour before the service began a student obtained access to the roof, where he lighted the time-fuse.

The ramifications of the plot are indeed far-reaching, and it will be many a long time before the authorities are able to probe the matter to the bottom. Several of the ringleaders, notably Minkoff, have, however, been killed, and the police, loyally aided by the civil population, are actively engaged in searching Sofia—which is still surrounded by troops—for those still at large.

Meanwhile for the last five days a big body of troops has been endeavouring to capture the men guilty of the attempt against King Boris, and this afternoon it is reported that four out of the six have been taken.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

See Directions on Picture Page. To-day | 13 |

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd ,,	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ..	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

RADIANT HEALTH

the erect carriage, firm step, clear skin, bright eye, in fact the renewed powers of youth, typical of radiant health, are the inevitable results of the RADIOSAN treatment, the most remarkable discovery of modern medical science.

RADIOSAN is a product consisting of those cells, extracted from plants, which have the power of storing up the concentrated energy from the sun's rays. Exhaustive tests have conclusively proved that this remarkable preparation so purifies and enriches the blood, and so builds up the natural powers of resistance to disease as to destroy germs and rid the system of all impurities. RADIOSAN clears the skin, restores elasticity to the muscles, ensures sound, refreshing slumber and imparts mental acuteness, new youth, vigor and—

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

As a result of its purifying and strengthening properties RADIOSAN is absolutely specific in its action on—

NEURASTHENIA	ANÆMIA	JAGGED NERVES
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	OVER WORK
BRAIN FAG	PROSTRATION	MENTAL AND
MALNUTRITION	DEPRESSION	PHYSICAL FATIGUE

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment, and the large package a full course 50 days' treatment; obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR
is beneficial to all over ten years' of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both cry out for help—
WILL GIVE NEW LIFE.
RADIOSAN LTD., 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

INDIAN INFORMATION BUREAU IN GERMANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the querry in your to-day's issue regarding Indian Information Bureau and News Service in Germany, I write to inform Mr. Hopeful that it still exists and its address is

104, Reichsstrasse,
Berlin—Charlottenburg,
(Germany).

Its organisors are Mr. Hussein and Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar, the second son of late Mr. Vengayil Kunhiraman Nayanar, M. L. C. and whose elder brother is Mr. M. A. Kandeth now at Madras. The Bureau provides essential commercial information to European and Indian firms. They are also editing a fortnightly! "The Industrial and Trade Review for India". I trust this will satisfy Mr. Hopeful.—Yours etc.

KILIMBEES MAHRAJ.

Bombay, May 4.

"CORPORATION AND VACCINATION PROPAGANDA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly allow me to endorse all that Dr. Amritlal H. Patel has said in his letter in favour of vaccination. Dr. Patel is quite right when he says that persons like "Scrutator" do a lot of mischief by their ignorant propaganda against one of the most wonderful preventive measures against a dreadful disease. I think that the statistics Dr. Patel has quoted are sufficient to convince any unbiassed person that vaccination is the only protection known against small pox. Every medical man, who has had experience of this contagious disease, will bear out the statement that small pox invariably attacks severely non-vaccinated people or persons who were imperfectly vaccinated or were never re-vaccinated. Vaccinated and re-vaccinated people generally suffer mildly if they do suffer at all. During my twenty-five years of medical practice in Bombay, I have witnessed four or five epidemics of small-pox and I have always found that non-vaccinated people suffer very severely, while people who were well vaccinated or re-vaccinated suffered very little and generally mildly. The case of Goa, next door to us where vaccination, till recently, was not compulsory, ought to open the eyes of any person—It is from Goa that there is much danger of small pox infection in Bombay.

One must not be misled that occasionally a medical man or two with a number of imposing letters after his name comes out as an opponent of vaccination. Only a few weeks ago an elderly medical man in England, with the letters of M. D, M. R. C. S. L. R. C, P, etc. after his name, was tried for neglecting a child who suffered from diphtheria by not inoculating her with the anti-diphtheric serum. He stated for his defence that he did not believe in serums—the child died, but might have been saved if she was treated on an approved and well tried scientific method. To quote the opinion of such a man on account of his qualifications may sound very impressive to the ignorant. There are at present in England two or three highly qualified doctors who are stanuch believers in the methods of Christian Science treatment—Their opinion does not influence any body except fools and surely it would be mischievous to quote such authorities against medical Science. Those who oppose vaccination assume a terrible responsibility and are unconsciously guilty of the death of many innocent persons.—Yours,

C. L. D'AVOINE
M. D.

Byculla, May 4.

DODGE MOTOR COMPANY SOLD.

A "RECORD" CASH TRANSACTION.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" cabled on April 1, as follows:—

A syndicate of bankers, headed by Dillon, Read, and Co., of New York, has purchased the entire property of the Dodge Brothers Automobile Company, contracting to pay for it in cash to the widows of John and Horace E. Dodge. The amount is understood to be between 175 and 200 million dollars (from £35,000,000 to £40,000,000). So large a transaction in actual money is without parallel in the history of American industry.

There was great competition for the property, and until yesterday it had been expected that J. P. Morgan and Co. would secure it for the General Motors Company. Their offer, however, involved in part an exchange of securities. The cash proposal turned the scale for the rival syndicate.

The Dodge Company is second only to the Ford Motor Company as the producer of motor-cars in quantity. In seven years its annual output has risen from 85,459 to 222,236 cars, and the annual sales receipts from $73,768,885 (£14,553,777) to $191,652,446 (£38,330,489). According to information from Detroit, where the company's main works are situated, there is to be no change in *personnel* or in methods of management, but the financial structure will be reorganized and the capital increased from $50,000,000 (£10,000,000) to $60,000,000 or $300,000,000 (£50,000,000 and £60,000,000). John and Horace E. Dodge, the organizers of the company, both died in New York several years ago. They began their career as mechanics with Henry Ford when the Ford Company was in its infancy. In later years they had ideas of their own for the building of inexpensive cars. Mr. Ford bought their shareholdings in his company for many millions of dollars, and the Dodges then set up their own works. They were successful from the start.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

PRIMAPHONE

CABINET GRAND.

Solid Teak Wood Cabinet, polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut polish, deep Dome shaped top cover with lock and key, separate partition for records, all-wood floating horn, most reliable, powerful all-steel motor of Swiss Make, Excelsior Soundbox giving clear and natural reproduction.

Price: Double Spring, Rs. 225/- delivered free at any Railway Station in India.

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,

520-22, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

W 2.

A PROFITABLE BARGAIN IN

GOLD WRIST WATCHES.

ALL BETTER QUALITY MOVEMENT.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

14 ct. Round richly Enamelled Rs. 17/- each.
14 ct. Square, Octagon, Hexagon, Oval or Tonneau shape Rs. 20/- „

18 ct. round with 18 ct. Exp. Bracelet from Rs. 83/- to 40/-

MOHANDAS KAMALSY

NEXT TO MUMBADEVI P. O:—
P. O. BOX No. 2133, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAM: Clocktower (Established. 1883) TELEPHONE: 25623.

All-India Directory

AND

Business Guide

(IN EVERY MONDAY'S ISSUE)

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS, PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

As far as possible only reliable businesses are entered.

Enquiries regarding Merchants will be gladly undertaken by us if necessary.

2 ANNAS PER LINE PER INSERTION

Puts you before

OVER 15,000 PEOPLE.

Thousands in Bombay and Up-country want you

ENTER EARLY. SPACE IS LIMITED.

MINIMUM 2 LINES.

It is a Directory and so every Business, Profession, Trade and Calling can be entered.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES

253, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

AGENTS:—

IHAGEE CAMERAS : ELEPHANT & : : LEONAR : : : PHOTO PAPERS : "ROTU" TRIPODS : DALLMEYER LENSES

STOCKISTS OF:—

"ICA" CAMERAS
AGFA PHOTO SUPPLIES
ZEISS LENSES
BINOCULARS, ETC

JUST A PLAIN THING!

NO ADDITION NO SUBTRACTION

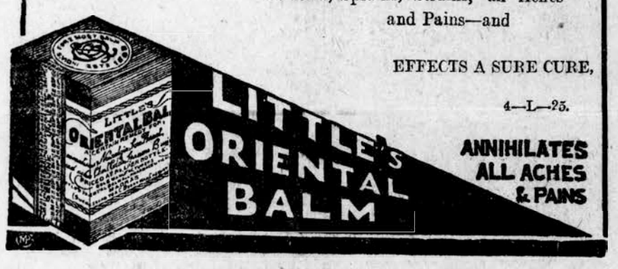
In a Pain Balm you don't expect a perfume A good smell is often got at the expense of efficacy.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

has been prepared with an eye to efficacy, pure and simple, nothing being added merely to obtain an attractive smell, and nothing of curative value being taken out in the process of making. It is just a plain balm full of the healing properties of its dozen components. It, therefore, goes straight to the spot in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, all Aches and Pains—and

EFFECTS A SURE CURE,

4—L—25.



MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY

DEMAND

ONLY

MORINAGA

"MILK CARAMEL"

A SPECIALITY

RUN TO

STOCKISTS:—

Messrs. ABDULHUSSEIN NAZARALLY & Co.,

115, MAHIPALA LANE, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS:—

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.

Should you Require

THE BEST, THE LATEST, THE MOST UP-TO-DATE AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES IN VARIOUS STYLES AND PATTERNS, IT WILL BENEFIT YOU TO CONSULT

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

HORNBY ROAD (Opp. Whiteaways) AND 219, KALBADEVI ROAD

SUN AND GLARE GLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LARGEST VARIETY OF SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

Increase your Business through letters.

You can do this, you can make your letter pay better if you know the ideas that actually pull

K. M. Banerjee's

Mercantile and Mail Order Letters & Methods

Teaches you to produce trade-winning letters of every description, to write merchandising, advertising, soliciting, service and collection letters, to build up business by mail and thoroughly exposes secrets of MAIL ORDER SUCCESS.

IN

Nine Elaborate Parts

It describes requirements of a modern letter, analyses the Building up of the letters, describes the general classifications, covers the mail order salesmanship and publicity, reveals the secret methods of pulling business, describes the whole process of broadening Business, gives elaborate methods of and ways for collecting dues, etc., and gives exhaustive list of trade abbreviations and Tables.

Hundreds of illustrations and Model Letters Given.

Price Rs. 3 only.

INDUSTRY Book Dept.

SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

Also from:

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SONS.

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra.

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

18.CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper.

Guaranteed for 3 years

PRICE Rs. 7-0-0

22ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch 5 years guaranteed ... ... Rs. 12-8-0
World-famed "B" timepiece Rs. 2-8-0
Write to:—PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B: 27. MADRAS.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLABRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.